Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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WHAT IS LIFE?

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, like its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like basting streams must be,
That into one ingulphing sea
Are doom'd to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
Over king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'lets glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side,
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race;
And death the goal;
There all those glittering toys are brought,
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth,
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here?
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear!

Long ere the lamp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away,
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurn'd decay,
The step that rolled so light and gay,
That hearty blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and wo
When age comes on.

HAY-CARRYING.

A VILLAGE STORY—BY MISS MITFORD.

At one end of the cluster of cottages, or cottage-like houses, which formed the little street of Hilton Cross—a pretty secluded village, in the north of Hampshire—stood the shop of Judith Kent, widow, "Licensed," as the legal imported, "to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff." Tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff, formed, however, but a small part of the multifarious merchandise of Mrs. Kent, whose shop, the only repository of the hamlet, might have seemed an epitome of the wants and luxuries of humble life. In her window, candles, bacon, sugar, mustard, and soap, flourished amidst calicoes, oranges, doll ribbon, and gingerbread. Crockery ware was piled on one side of her door-way; Dutch cheese, and Irish butter encumbered the other;—brooms and brushes against the wall; and ropes of onions, and bunches of red herring hung from the ceiling. She sold bread, butcher's meat, and garden stuff, on commission; and engrossed at a word, the whole trade of Hilton Cross.

Notwithstanding this monopoly, the world went ill with poor Judith. She was a mild, pleasant looking, middle-aged woman, with a heart too soft for her calling. She could not say No! to the poor creatures who came to her on Saturday night, to seek bread for their children, however deep they might already be in her debt, or however certain it was that their husbands were, at that moment, spending at the Checker, or the Four Horse Shoes, the money that should have supported their wives and families; for, in this village, as in others, there were too flourishing ale-houses, although but one ill accustomed shop—"but one half penny-worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!" She could not say no! as a prudent woman might have said; and, accordingly, half the poor people in the parish might be found on her books, whilst herself was gradually getting in arrears with her baker, her grocer, and her landlord.

Her family consisted of two children—Mary, a pretty, fair-haired, smiling lass, of twelve or thirteen, and—Robert, a fine youth, nearly ten years older, who worked in the gardens of a neighboring gentleman. Robert, conscious that his mother's was no gainful trade, often pressed her to give up business, sell off her stock, relinquish her house, and depend on his labor for her support; but of this she would not hear. Many motives mingled in her determination; a generous reluctance to burthen her dutiful son with her maintenance—a natural fear of losing caste among her neighbors, a strong lover of the house, which, for five and twenty years, had been her home—a vague hope that times would mend, and all come right again, (wiser persons than Mrs. Kent, have lulled reason to sleep, with such an opiate)—and, above all, a want of courage to look her difficulties fairly in the face. Besides, she liked her occupation—its petty consequence, its bustle, and its gossipry; and she had a sense of gain in the small peddling bargains—the penny-worths of needles, and balls of cotton, and rows of pins, and yards of tape, which she was accustomed to vend for ready money, that overbalanced, for the moment, her losses and her debts, so that in spite of her son's presages and warnings, the shop continued in full activity.

In addition to his forebodings respecting his mother, Robert had another misfortune—the poor youth was in love.—About a quarter of a mile down the shady lane, which ran by one side of Mrs. Kent's dwelling, was the pretty farm-house, orchard, and homestead of Farmer Bell, whose eldest daughter, Susan—the beauty of the parish—was the object of a passion almost amounting to idolatry. And, in good sooth, Susan Bell was fitted to inspire such a passion. Besides a light, graceful figure, moulded with the exactest symmetry, she had a smiling, innocent countenance, a complexion colored like the brilliant blossoms of the balsam, and a hair of shining, golden brown, like the fruit of the horse-chesnut. Her speech was at once modest and playful, her temple sweet, and heart tender. She loved Robert dearly, although he often gave her cause to wish that she loved him not—for Robert was subject to the intermitting fever, called jealousy—causelessly—as he himself would declare, when a remission of the disease gave room for his natural sense to act,—causelessly and penitently, but still pertinaciously, jealous. I have said that he was a fine young man, tall, dark, and slender. I should add that he was a good son, a kind brother, a pattern of sobriety and industry, and possessed of talent and acquirement, far beyond his station. But there was about him an ardor, vigor, a fiery restlessness, commonly held proper to the natives of the south of Europe, but which may, sometimes, be found amongst our own peasantry. All his pursuits, whether of sport or labor, took the form of passion. At ten years old, he had gone far beyond all his fellow pupils at the Foundation School, to which through the kindness of the squire of the parish, his mother had been enabled to send him, and had even posed the master himself; at eighteen he was the best cricketer, the best flute-player, the best bell-ringer, and the best gardener in the country; and some old volumes of Shakspeare, having come into his possession, there was some danger at twenty, of his turning out a dramatic poet, had not the kind discouragement of his master, to whom some of his early scenes were shown by his patron and admirer, the head gardener, acted as a salutary check. Indeed so strong at one time was the poetical *furor*, that such a catastrophe as an entire play might probably have ensued, notwithstanding Mr. Lescombe's judicious warning, had not love, the master passion, fallen about this time, in poor Robert's way, and engrossed all the ardor of his ardent temperament. The beauty and playfulness of his mistress, whilst they enchanted his fancy, kept the jealous irritability of his nature in perpetual alarm. He suspected a lover in every man who approached her; and the firm refusal of her father to sanction their union, till her impatient wooer were a little more forward in the world, completed his disquiet.

Affairs were in this posture when a new personage arrived at Hilton Cross.

In addition to her other ways and means, Mrs. Kent tried to lessen her rent by letting lodgings; and the neat, quiet, elderly gentlewoman, the widow of a long deceased rector, who had occupied her rooms ever since Robert was born, being at last gathered to her fathers, an advertisement of "Pleasant apartments to let in the airy village of Hilton Cross," appeared in the county paper.—This announcement was true as if it had not formed an advertisement in a county paper. Very airy was the pretty village of Hilton Cross; with its breezy upland, and open common, dotted, as it were, with cottages and clumps of trees; and very pleasant were Mrs. Kent's apartments, for those who had sufficient time to appreciate their rustic simplicity, and sufficient humility to overlook their smallness. The little chamber, glittering with whiteness; its snowy dimity bed, and "fresh sheets smelling of lavender;" the sitting room, carpeted with India matting, its shining cane chairs, and its casement wreathed, on the side, by a luxuriant jessamine, on one other, by the tall cluster of musk rose, (that rose of which Titania tells) sanding its branches of odorous blossoms into the very window; the little flower-court underneath full of holly oaks, cloves, and dahlias, and the large sloping meadow beyond, leading up to Farmer Bell's tall, irregular house, half covered with a flaunting vine: his barns, and ricks, and orchards; all this formed an apartment too tempting to remain long untenanted, in the bright month of August. Accordingly, it was almost immediately engaged, by a gentleman in black, who walked over one fair morning, paid ten pounds as deposite, sent for his trunk from the next town, and took possession on the instant.

Her new inmate, who, without positively declining to give his name, had yet contrived to evade all the questions which Mrs. Kent's "simple cunning" could devise, proved a perpetual source of astonishment, both to herself and her neighbors. He was a well-made, little man, near upon forty; with considerable sternness of feature, a forehead of great power, whose effect was increased by a slight baldness on the top of the head, and an eye like a falcon. Such an eye! It seemed to go through you—to strike all that it looked upon like a *coup de soleil*. Luckily, the stranger was so merciful as generally to wear spectacles;—under cover of which, those eyes might see and be seen without danger. His habits were as peculiar as his appearance. He was moderate, and rather fanciful, in his diet; drank nothing but water, or strong coffee, made, as Mrs. Kent observed, very wastefully: and had, as she also observed, a great number of heathenish-looking books scattered about his apartment; Lord Berner's Groissart, for instance; Sir Thomas Brown's Urn Burial; Isaac Walton's Complete Angler; Baskerville's Ariosto; Goethe's Fluss; a Spanish Don Quixotte; and interlined Philoctetes and Middleton's drawings. The greater part of his time was spent out of doors. He would even ramble away, for three or four days together, with no other companion than a boy, hired in the village to carry what Mrs. Kent denominated his odds and ends; which odds and ends consisted, for the most part, of an angling rod and sketching apparatus: our incognito being, as my readers have by this time, probably, discovered, no other than an artist, on his summer progress.

Robert speedily understood the stranger, and was delighted with the opportunity of approaching so gifted a person, although he contemplated, with a degree of generous envy, which a king's regalia would have failed to excite in his bosom, those *chef d'œuvres* of all nations which were to him as "sealed books," and the pencils, whose power appeared nothing less than creative. He redoubled his industry, in the garden, that he might, conscientiously, devote hours to pointing out the deep ponds and shallow eddies of their romantic stream, where he knew from experience, (for Robert, among other accomplishments, was no mean "brother of the angle,") that fish were likely to be found; and, better still, he loved to lead to the haunts of his childhood, the wild bosky dells, and the sunny ends of lanes, where a sudden turn in the track, an overhanging tree, an old gate, a cottage chimney, and a group of cattle or children, had sometimes, formed a picture on which his fancy had fed for hours. It was Robert's chief pleasure to entice his lodger to scenes such as these, and to see his own visions growing into reality, under the glowing pencil of the artist: and he, in his turn, would admire, and marvel at the natural feeling of the beautiful, which could lead an uninterested country youth instinctively to the very elements of the picturesque. A general agreement of taste had brought about a degree of association, unusual between persons so different in rank; a particular instance of this accordance dissolved the intimacy.

Robert had been, for above a fortnight, more than commonly busy in Mr. Lescombe's garden and hot houses—so busy that he even slept at the Hall; the stranger, on the other hand, had been, during the same period, shut up painting in the little parlor. At last they met: and the artist invited his young friend to look at the picture which had engaged him during his absence. On walking into the room, he saw on the easel, a picture in oils, almost finished. The style was of that delightful kind which combines figure with landscape; the subject was Hay-carrying; and the scene, that very sloping meadow—crowned by Farmer Bell's tall, angular house; its vine-wreathed porch and chimneys, the great walnut tree before the door, the orchard and the homestead, which formed the actual prospect from the windows before them. In the fore ground was a wagon, piled with hay, surrounded by the farmer, and his fine family; some loading, some raking after, all intent on their pleasant business. The only disengaged persons in the field, were young Mary Kent and Harry Bell, an urchin of four years old, who rode on her knee on the top of the wagon, crowned and wreathed with garlands of vine leaves and bindweed, and poppies, and corn flowers. In the front, looking up at Mary Kent and her little brother, and playfully tossing them the lock of hay, which she had gathered on her rake, stood Susan Bell, her head thrown back, her bonnet half off, her light and lovely figure shown in all its grace, by the pretty attitude, and the short cool dress;—while her sweet face, glowing with youth and beauty, had a smile playing over it like a sunbeam. The boy was nodding and laughing to her, and seemed longing, as well he might, to escape from his flowery bondage, and jump into her arms. Never had poet framed a lovelier image of rural beauty! Never had painter more felicitously realized his conception!

"Well, Robert!" exclaimed our artist, a little impatient of the continued silence, and missing the expected praise, "Well?' But still, Robert spoke not. Don't you think it a good subject?" continued the man of the easel. "I was sitting at the window, reading Froissart, while they were carrying the after crop, and, by good luck, happened to look up just as they had arranged themselves into this very groupe, and as the evening sun came slanting exactly as it does now across the meadow; so I dashed in the sketch instantly, got Mary to sit to me—and a very pretty nymph-like figure she makes—dressed the boy with flowers, just as he was decked out for the harvest home—the rogue is, really, a fit model for a Cupid; they are a glorious family!—and persuaded Susan"—at that name, Robert, unable to control himself longer, rushed out of the room, leaving the astonished painter in the full belief that his senses had forsaken him.

The unhappy lover, agonized by jealousy, pursued his way to the farm. He had, hitherto, contrived, although without confessing his motive, even to himself, to keep his friend and his mistress asunder. He had no fears of her virtue or of his honor; but, to Robert's romantic simplicity, it seemed that no one could gaze on Susan without feeling ardent love, and that such a man as the artist, could never love in vain; besides, in the conversation which they had held together, he had dwelt on beauty and simplicity, as the most attractive points in the female character. Robert had felt, as he spoke, that Susan was the very being whom he had described, and had congratulated himself that they were still unacquainted. But now, they had met, he had seen, he had studied, had transferred to canvass, the matchless beauty, had conquered the timidity, which to Robert, had always seemed unconquerable; and won her to admit his gaze; had tamed that shyest, coyest dove; had become familiar with the sweetest face, and that dearest frame—Oh! the very thought was agony. In this mood, he arrived at the farm; and there, working at her needle, under the vine-wreathed porch, with the evening sun shining full upon her, and her little brother playing at her feet, sat his own Susan. She heard his rapid step, and advanced to meet him with a smile and a blush of delight—just the smile and blush of the picture. At such a moment, they increased his miseries, he repulsed her offered hand, and poured forth a torrent of questions on the subject which possessed his mind. Her innocent answers were fuel to his frenzy;—"The picture! had he seen the picture? and was it pretty?—much too pretty, she though, but every body called it like! and Mary and Harry—was not he pleased with them? What a wonderful thing it was, to make a bit of canvass, so like living creatures! and what a wonderful man the strange gentleman was! She had been afraid of him at first—sadly afraid of those two bright eyes—and so had Harry—poor Harry had cried! but he was so merry and so kind that neither of them minded sitting to him now! And she was so glad that Robert had seen the picture! she had wanted him to see it. It was too pretty, to be sure; but then Robert would not mind that. She had told the gentleman"—"Go to the gentleman now," interrupted Robert, "and tell him that I relinquish you! It will be welcome news! Go to him, Susan! your heart is with him. Go to him, I say!"—and throwing from him, with a bitter laugh, the frightened and weeping girl, who had laid her trembling hand on his arm to detain him, he darted from the door, and returned to his old quarters, at the hall.

Another fortnight passed, and Robert still kept aloof from his family and his home. His mother and sister, indeed, occasionally saw him; and sad accounts had poor Mary to give to her friend Susan, of Robert's ill looks and worse spirits. And Susan listened, and said she did not care; and burst into passion of tears, and said she was very happy; and avowed never to speak to him again, and desired Mary never to mention her to him, or him to her; and then asked her a hundred questions respecting his looks, and his words, and his illness; and charged her with a thousand tender messages, which in the next breath she withdrew. And Mary, too young to understand the inconsistencies of love, pitied and comforted, and thought it "passing strange."

In the meantime, misfortunes of a different nature, were gathering round Mrs. Kent. The mealman and baker, whose bread she vended—her kindest friend and largest creditor—died, leaving his affairs in the hands of an attorney of the next town—the pest and terror of the neighborhood; and, on the same day, she received two letters, from this formidable lawyer, one an account of his dead client, the baker, and the other an account of his living client, the grocer—who ranked next amongst her creditors—both threatening that if their respective claims were not liquidated, on or before a certain day, proceedings would be commenced against her forthwith.

It is in such a situation that man most feels her helplessness—especially that forlorn creature whom the common people, adopting the pathetic language of Scripture, designate by the expressive phrase, "a lone woman!" Poor Judith sat down to cry, in powerless sorrow, and vain self pity. She opened indeed her hopeless day-book—but she knew too well that her debtors could not pay. She had no one to consult—for her lodger, in whose general cleverness she had great confidence, had been absent on one of his excursions, almost as long as her son—and time pressed upon her—for the letters—sent with the usual indirectness of country conveyance, originally given to the carrier, confided by the carrier to the butterman to the next village, left for three days at a public house, and finally, delivered at Hilton Cross, by a return post boy—had been nearly a week on the road. Saturday was the day fixed for payment, and this was Friday night, and Michælmas and rent day were approaching, and unable even to look at this accumulation of misery, poor Judith laid her head on her fruitless account book, and sobbed aloud!

It was with a strangely mingled feeling of comfort in such a son, and sorrow so to grieve him, that she heard Robert's voice at her side, asking tenderly, what ailed her? She put the letters into his hands; and he, long prepared for the blow, soothed and cheered her. "All must be given up," he said; and he would go with her, the next day, to make over the whole property—"Let us pay, as far as our means go, mother," pursued he, "and do not fear but, some day or other, we shall be enabled to discharge all our debts. God will speed an honest purpose. In the meantime, Mr. Lescombe will give us a cottage—I know he will—and I shall work for you and Mary. It will be something to live for—something worth living for. Be comforted, dear mother." He stooped as he said this, and kissed her; and when he arose, he saw Susan standing opposite to him, and behind her the stranger. They had entered separately, during the conversation between mother and son, and Susan was still unconscious of the stranger's presence. She stood in great agitation, pressing Mary's hand (from whom she had heard the story) and immediately began questioning Mrs. Kent, as to the extent of the calamity. "She had twenty pounds of her own, that her grandmother had left her; but a hundred! Did they want a whole hundred? And would they send Mrs. Kent to prison? and sell her goods? and turn Mary out of doors? and Robert—oh, how ill Robert looked! It would kill Robert. Oh," continued Susan, wringing her hands, "I would sell myself for a bondswoman—I would be like a negro slave for one hundred pounds!" "Would you?" said the stranger, advancing suddenly from the door, and producing two bank bills, "would you? well, we will strike a bargain. I will give you two hundred pounds for this little hand—only this little hand!" "What do you mean, sir!" exclaimed Mrs. Kent, "what can you mean?" "Nothing but what is fair and honorable," returned her lodger: "and here are two hundred pounds to dispose of at her pleasure to-night." "Susan! my dear Susan!" "Let her alone, mother," interrupted Robert: "she must choose for herself!" and for a few moments, there was a dead silence.

Robert stood leaning against the wall, pale as marble, his eyes cast down and his lips compressed in a state of forced composure. Mrs. Kent—her head turning now towards the bank notes, and now towards her son—was in a state of restless and uncontrolable instability; Mary clung crying about her mother; and Susan—her color varying, and her lips quivering—sate unconsciously twisting the bank notes in her hand.

"Well, Susan!" said the artist, who had remained in tranquil expectation, surveying the groupe with his falcon eye,—"Well, Susan! have you determined?" The color rose to her temples and she answered firmly, "Yes sir!—be pleased to take back the notes. I love nobody but Robert: and Robert loves me dearly, dearly! I know he does! Oh, Mrs. Kent, you would not have me vex Robert—your own dear son—and he so ill—would you? Let them take those things! They never can be so cruel as to put you in prison—you who were always so kind! and he will work for you! Never mind being poor! better any thing than false hearted to my Robert!" "God forever bless you, my Susan!" "God bless you, my dear child!" burst, at once, from Robert and his mother, as they alternately folded her in their arms.

"Pray, take the notes, sir!" repeated Susan, after a short interval. "No! that I will not do," replied the stranger, smiling. "The notes shall be yours—are yours—and what is more, on my own conditions! Meet me at church to-morrow morning, and I will have the pleasure of bestowing this pretty hand, as I always intended, on my good friend Robert here. I have a wife of my own at home, my dear, I would not exchange even for you; and I am quite rich enough to afford myself the luxury of making you happy. Besides, you have a claim to the money. These very bank notes were gained by that sweet face! Your friend, Mr. Lescombe, Robert, has purchased de Hay-carrying. We have had a good deal of talk about you; and I am quite certain that he will provide for you all. No thanks! no apologies! I won't hear a word. Meet me at church to-morrow —But, rebel jealousy!" —ber, young man! no more from Susan, or followed by a glance been jealous, the ich Robert might have —st left the shop.

RESOURCES OF THE WEST.

Few persons we suspect realize what are the capacities of the Mississippi, though even the valley been talking and writing about ody has twenty years. A writer in the Nethese Review sets this matter in a most ark ble light as follows:

"Look at it; in that valley are one million four hundred thousand square miles, or eight hundred and ninety-six millions of acres, while Great Britain, with al lits islands, contains but about eighty-eight thousand square miles, or fifty six and a half million of acres. And what is the character of this vast region? One third of it, at least, is capable of cultivation, and thick settlement, and one third is four hundred and sixty-six thousand square miles in extent, about seven times as great an area as all the available land in England, Wales, Scotland, and the islands.

Look at it more minutely, and you find it, from the cleared fields of Ohio and Indiana, to the edge of the barren praries of the Missouri, and from the wild rice swamps of the north, to the cypress swamps of the south, fertile beyond example, almost level or slightly undulating, and accessible in every direction. Never was there a finer country for the agriculturist; standing at his farm house door, in the interior of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, a thousand miles from the salt water, he may see his produce afloat on its way to New York, or Europe. In a few years five complete lines of water and railway communication will exist between the interior of Ohio and the ocean; four are now in operation. Nor is that valley destined to be less eminently manufacturing than agricultural. The state of Ohio, if we may rely upon her geologist Mr. Mather, contains as much bituminous coal of good quality and easy access, as all England and Wales; and Ohio in this respect is, he thinks, no richer than Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Kentucky. Judging from the little that is known, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, are probably underlain to a considerable extent by this same great mineral treasure. Nor is it coal alone that abounds in the west; from the head waters of the Cumberland river, across Kentucky and Ohio, extends a bed of iron ore twenty miles in width. Tennessee is filled with iron; immense beds were lately opened in Indiana—and who has not heard of the Missouri mountain of that most precious metal. Already do Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, yearly, manufacture some seven or eight millons of dollars worth of iron articles for export to other points; and lead abounds also: salt is met with in inexhaustible quantities; lime is universally distributed; and the finest freestone found in the greatest profusion.

Here, then, is a land, the soil and climate of which favor tillage in the highest degree, the interior of which is far more easy of access than the interior of any country in Europe, and filled with mineral wealth. Within its limits, grow maze, wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton and sugar. It is a land which scarce needs foreign commerce, it is a world within itself; there is scarcely one considerable article of commerce, if we except coffee and some dye-stuffs, which the Mississippi valley cannot furnish. The first flint glass made in America, was at Pittsburgh; the porcelain earth found within the limits of that region, rivals that of China: the lakes abound in fish, and the burrstone of Ohio, may compare with the best from France.

Now what, in the common course of things, must be the result of this wealth and capability? A dense population of not less than one hundred and twenty millions of people; nay, if we base our calculations on the present population of France, of not less than one hundred and sixty millions, that is to say, a population greater than that now living in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and all Germany."

"Well, neighbor, what's the most Christian news this morning?" said a pious gentleman to his rich friend, the deacon. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman." "Just like you! who is it you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife!"

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

ROHAN POTATOES.

JOHN S. SKINNER, esq.

Dear Sir: I procured from Mr. G. B. Smith last spring, a peck of Rohan potatoes, and planted them on the 25th of March in hills, two feet apart. The plot of ground on which they were planted was a deep flat clay mould, which I manured liberally, broadcast, then spaded it up the full depth of the spade, and thoroughly pulverized it with a fine garden rake. Besides the broadcast manuring which the ground received, I manured the potatoes in the hill just as much as if there had been no manure previously spaded in. As the vines grew, the hills were hoed up; received during the season four workings, and were thus kept clean and the earth well stirred. Had the high reputation which the paper has given this new variety of the potato not previously, I had formed very high expectations me of their yield, which candor, for I had to say have not been realized. Charles de read the letter from R[illegible] he stated that Rohan, in 1835, in weighing 9 lbs. 11 tubers had been raised as the past season and 13 lbs. 7 peculiarly adapted to soil has been tatoes, I of course calculated the growth ing some few mammoths lated upon the crop, in which I was among ed. I dug them on the 2d inst. disappointed nearly all were of a good and none of them made the least approximation to the enormous size spoken of by Prince de Rohan; for the largest weighed but 1¾ lb. They grew on a spot of ground 23 by 24 feet, equal to 552 square feet; which yielded 7¼ bushels. This is equal to 572 bushels to the acre, a very large yield in Maryland, but not sufficiently so to meet the estimate I had formed of their productiveness from the high sounding praise I had read of them. I believe, however, that if, instead of planting two and three eyes in a hill, I had planted but one; that if I had made the hills three feet apart instead of two feet, the product would have been much greater; perhaps as much again. I arrive at these conclusions from the belief that, from the luxuriant growth of the vines, which were from six to seven feet long, this variety of the potato requires more room than mine had, and should have had more sun and air than fell to their lot.

Yours, respectfully,
EDW. P. ROBERTS.

October 4th, 1839.

J. S. SKINNER, esq.

Sir: I procured one-sixth of a bushel of the celebrated Rohan Potatoes in May last. I planted them in the latter end of the same month, in a small part of a lot of ground where there had been a regular succession of potato crops raised for a number of years, consequently being unfavorable for the present crop. I however preferred planting them in it, because they were more secure from any depredations that might otherwise have been committed on them in a more exposed situation: the result has, however, been beyond my expectation. I raised from the above seed 13½ bushels, full measure, of the finest potatoes—indeed, taking them altogether, they are the largest sized potatoes I ever saw, being a production of 81 bushels to the single bushel of seed, and at the rate of 600 bushels per acre. Yours, respectfully,

F. H., *Marietta, Pa.*

Rohan Potatoes.—Doctor Fuller, of Connecticut Retreat, has gathered from one "true Rohan," presented him last spring, and which weighed only four ounces, *ninety six pounds five ounces.* One of the potatoes weighed 2 lbs. 10 oz. and the yield being four hundred to one. Beat the Doctor who can!

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Rohan Potato.—In the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture is a notice of this celebrated potatoe, by Mr. G. Kimberly, who was probably one of the first to introduce it into England. From the article we extract the following, which confirms all that has been said of this remarkable production:

"About this time I had a friend arrived at Paris, to spend the winter, one whose active mind I knew would be rather stimulated than deterred by any difficulty arising in obtaining what I wished. He at once kindly undertook, if possible, to procure me some Rohan potatoes for seed; and after a great many inquiries, a most diligent search, and considerable expense also in the purchase, he obtained and sent me, in a small basket, sixty moderate sized tubers; these I compared with the two tubers I had already received, and found them on inspection to be exactly the same sort; these tubers, though they arrived late in the planting season of 1837, I immediately planted as before described: but being under trees they suffered severely from the dry weather; yet the stems were eight feet high, and the produce was twenty-four bushels, full measure, and some of [illegible] very large. My object, however, being to know what they would produce cultivated with the common field [illegible], I ploughed in the twenty-four bushels, with a moderate quantity of manure in rows, four furrows apart, or about thirty-six inches, on the 10th May last, 1838, without any other preparation than was bestowed on several acres of potatoes in the same field; they again suffered from the dry weather, indeed to such an extent did my whole crop appear to be injured, that I had given up the hope of any satisfactory result; and I found, by reference to my day book, it was not till the night of the 10th of June, and the morning of the 11th, that we had any rain sufficient to lay the dust. We took in the Rohan potatoes October 18th, and the crop was very large: they much amused the persons taking them up, and every observers, by their extraordinary size and produce—many of the tubers weighing from two and a half to three and three quarter pounds; they are very farinaceous and delicately flavored, and I have no doubt, cultivated on good land and in the way mentioned, [illegible] this we may, however, rest assured—and I can recommend them as yielding the most abundant produce, under ordinary cultivation—that the produce, and fit for the table of the most fastidious person."

Wheat.—Fifty-three bushels of wheat to the acre. Edmund Richmond, of Euclid, near Cleveland, raised this season from two acres of land, one hundred and seven bushels of excellent wheat. The soil is clay, and is known by farmers as beech clay, a kind of soil that heretofore has been thought not very good for wheat. So much for proper cultivation.

From the North Carolina Standard.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of Democratic Republicans, held at the residence of George A. Mebane, on the 19th inst: On motion of General Joseph Allison, Major Joseph Armstong was called to the Chair, and Doct. E. F. Watson and Cadwallader Jones, jun'r., were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by Gen'l. Benj. F. Trolinger: On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint seven members to draw up and report resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting: Whereupon, Col. Charles M. Lattimer, Col. William Shaw, General Joseph Allison, Col. J. Gant, J. Hall, and Thos. Lynch, were appointed to form said committee, who, through their chairman, Col. Lattimer, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the election of those who are to administer the affairs of government, both State and National—always a subject interesting to the citizens—is now swelled into vast magnitude, *by the distraction in the finances and general business of the country, (attributable to the misconduct of the Banks,)* and by the ruinous policy and unexampled bitterness of those who seek to embarrass the Administration, in opposing every proposition *made by it*, for the *relief and prevention* of these difficulties: And whereas, a general Convention composed of Delegates, chosen by the people of each county, is the most convenient mode of ascertaining and expressing the wishes and opinions of the people upon public matters, and of uniting upon a suitable candidate for Governor of the State, and for President and Vice-President of the United States.

1. *Resolved, therefore,* That we highly approve of the proposed Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the *Eighth of January* next, to nominate a Democratic Republican candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and also to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. *Resolved,* That we do not think it expedient, at this time, to recommend any individual as a suitable person for our next Governor, but that we will unite with our Republican friends in other parts of the state in the support of the nominee of the general Convention.

3. *Resolved,* That the chairman be requested to appoint twelve Delegates to represent this meeting in the aforesaid Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 8th day of January next.

4. *Resolved,* That our patriotic President, for his numerous and important services to his country, as Chief Executive of the United States, merits the tribute of our "admiration, esteem and applause;" that he has, in the opinion of this meeting, fully sustained the distinguished confidence reposed in him by the Republicans of this great nation; and, that we will support his re-election to that high and responsible office, which he now fills with equal ability, fidelity, and wisdom.

5. *Resolved,* That we highly approve of the nomination of Col. JAMES K. POLK, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States; and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election to that station, for which he is so eminently qualified by his long experience and enlightened views as a statesman, and by his Republican principles and devotion to the best interests of his country.

6 *Resolved,* That we are in favor of the Independent Treasury; that it is, in the opinion of this meeting, the best system for the *security* of the public revenue, the *freest from Executive patronage, from electioneering influence and corrupt tendencies,* of any measure that has ever been devised, and that its establishment and the "total separation of the government and its money from all Banks" is the *best, if not the only, means* by which the country can be relieved from its existing financial embarrassments.

7 *Resolved,* That we are irreconcilably opposed to a National Bank: because we believe it *unconstitutional*, and because the proceedings of the late Bank of the United States shows it to have been *dangerous* to our *political* and *civil institutions.*

8. *Resolved,* That we are equally opposed to the *State Bank Deposite system:* because *that* has been fully and fairly tried, and the selected Banks signally failed, and showed that they were not only unworthy of the trust, but that they were *incapable of acting as fiscal agents,* with safety either to themselves or to the government.

9. *Resolved,* That we view with decided disapprobation the last message of His Excellency; the charges there made that "we have a Mint without coin: an Arsenal without need: Collectors and hosts of Custom-House officers at all our ports of entry: and Postmasters like the locusts of Egypt," would have *better* graced *a Federal Whig Barbecue*, or a *Federal Stump Orator*, than the annual message of the Governor of North Carolina: and his denunciation against our citizens as "*Shylocks*," *for daring to enforce the law against these chartered monopolies*, called Banks, is only one of those innumerable epithets which the ingenuity of modern Whiggery has applied to the Democratic party.

10. *Resolved,* That Edward B. Dudley having exhibited himself not as an independent Chief Magistrate, but as the *Governor of a Party*, that relies not on the intelligence and honesty of the mass of the people, whom they believe incapable of self government, but upon the power of intrigue and deception, with which they hope to enslave a people they believe to be both ignorant and corrupt. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to defeat the election of any candidate selected by the Whigs, alias Federalists, for the same office, hoping thereby to redeem North Carolina from an ultra Federal Administration, and to place in the Executive Chair *one* who not merely professes, but will *practice and act* upon the *good old Democratic doctrines of Jefferson and Macon.*

11. *Resolved,* That the communication to the editor of the Raleigh Register, from his "Fayetteville correspondent"—*published as a copy* of certain letters written by the Hon. William Montgomery to W. F. Leak and H. L. Holmes—is in the opinion of this meeting, *not merely* "very highly colored"—as the editor now admits—*but that it was a base forgery.*

12. *Resolved,* That we approve of the course pursued by our Senators, in Congress last winter, and particularly in relation to the non-committal "Rayner Resolutions."

The Chairman, in pursuance of the third resolution, appointed Col. William Horner, William N. Pratt, Maj. William Patterson, Col. Charles M. Lattimer, Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Col. Jesse Gant, Gen. Joseph Allison, Doct. E. F. Watson, John Caruthers, esq., Col. William T. Shields, General Benj. F. Trolinger, and Capt. George B. Morrow, as Delegates.

The following resolutions were then submitted by the Hon. William Montgomery, after making a few explanatory remarks, and adopted by the meeting:

1. *Resolved,* That the public lands are a joint common stock, and that the proceeds from the sales thereof, should be equally divided among the states—when not required for the ordinary expenses of Government.

2. *Resolved,* That to give 10 per cent. out of the sales of the public lands to the *new* states, is unjust and a system of plunder upon the old states.

3. *Resolved,* That the disposition of the surplus money sent North Carolina by the General Government, has been partial and unjust.

4. *Resolved,* That Edward B. Dudley, Governor of North Carolina, has acted in bad faith to the people of this state in not publishing the names of the persons or corporations to whom he loaned one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, sent them by Congress, out of the proceeds of the public lands, and also in withholding the security we the people have for it, while our property is bound for the security of the same.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the Editor of The North-Carolina Standard for publication, and that the Republican papers in this state, and also the Hillsborough Recorder, be requested to copy the same.

On motion, it was

Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which their duties were performed.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, *Ch'n.*
E. F. WATSON,
CADWALLADER JONES, Jr. } *Secretaries.*

From the Baltimore American.

BANKS.

It is unfortunate that whenever embarrassments affect the financial affairs of the country, the blame of the disorder should be visited so pointedly on the Banks, as though they had produced it. These institutions, in our view of them, are but machines for the better transaction of business, and instead of shaping the course of things, they are for the most part subject to the influences of the times, like other portions of the community. To throw reproach upon the Bank because specie is so scarce, is as reasonable as it would be to find fault with the mills because they do not give forth their usual supplies of flour when the harvest is scanty, or when the waters are low.

Can the state of the weather be changed by warming or cooling the bulb of a thermometer? Banks may be considered as the thermometers of the commercial atmosphere; they denote its state, they have little power to alter the condition of the elements. Can the Banks pay our foreign debt? Is it in their power to prevent the exportation of specie? Are they able to restrain excessive importations, or to prohibit inordinate purchases?

These institutions are useful not only to the merchant, but also to tradesmen, artizans, and in short to every man in the community who does business of any sort. A cordwainer, for instance, may believe that he is independent of banks; that he asks no favors and receives no profit from them. He buys his leather and makes it up into boots and shoes, which he sells to his customers at a profit sufficient to remunerate him for his labor. He needs no discounts—he sees no utility in Banks. But let the tanner speak, of whom he purchases his leather. The tanner will say—"I sold you leather at six months credit, knowing you to be an industrious and honest man. I was sure that in such time you would be able to realize a fair return for your outlay, and to make a prompt payment. But if I had not been enabled by Bank discounts to obtain cash on your note, I could not have afforded you a credit; I could not have carried on my business upon a liberal scale. Your industry and honesty, though well known, would have been of no avail. As it is, however, *now*, with the facilities which the Bank affords me, I can accommodate you; your good character as a faithful workman is your capital—you can draw upon it."

In like manner the city purchaser is enabled to pay the farmer cash for his wheat, corn, tobacco, or other produce—which he could not do if it were not for Bank facilities by which he can realize ready money in anticipation of sales. The merchant can fit out his ship, and draw money upon the value of the cargo before it reaches its place of destination; and with this money he can pay the wages of the sailors, and of the men whom he employs; all by the aids which Banks furnish. The useful class of artisans and others who work for wages expect cash for their labor; but men of large business who make shipments to distant countries, or who carry on extensive manufacturing operations, cannot look for immediate returns. How are they to pay cash to their journeymen or workmen? The Banks supply the means on the surety of values which are a sufficient guaranty for advances made, but which are not yet realized by the trader himself in cash. Thus may the laboring man perceive that personally he has no dealings with Banks in the way of receiving favors, yet those who employ him, or who grant him accommodations, are enabled to do so by means of those institutions.

The notion of doing without banks is so preposterous that it hardly calls for serious regard. They are as necessary to business as machinery is to the arts. To attempt doing without them would be like throwing away tools because an awkward workman may sometimes hurt himself in handling them.—The wants, the convenience, the expansive growth of commerce in modern times, have given birth to these institutions. The age must go back and relapse into its first elements before these creatures of our own formation can lose their being. It were as well to expect the oak to shrink again into the acorn as to look for this. Banking must go on in a growing country like this, if not by chartered companies it must and will by individuals. Let the evils of the system, wherever they are known to exist, be repressed; let the operations of Banks be subject to any wholesale regulations which the sense of the community and past experience shall deem salutary, but let not their good be sacrificed because errors or excesses sometimes happen.

We repeat, that in the present emergencies, the Banks are partakers in the suffering like individuals. The causes of the revulsion did not originate with them. If the country will go in debt to foreign nations by making extravagant purchases, how can the Banks help it? If states will make heavy loans, requiring annual payments of interest abroad, the consequences should not be visited upon institutions that had no hand in the matter.

The suspension of specie payments was not a thing of choice to them, but of necessity; not the necessity of insolvency either; but of the times. If a merchant of known ability and means is pressed for ready money, which, by reason of the scarcity of specie, he cannot obtain at the moment; if such a man, with property ample and much beyond his debts, should ask an extension of time, what would be said of his creditors if they should deny it? How unreasonable and unjust would be their course if they should force his property to sale, at a sacrifice of three forths of its value, and receiving at last less than half their dues, should leave him destitute, when by waiting awhile he would have been able to meet his engagements to the full, paying dollar for dollar to his creditors, and to preserve his own estate besides? No one doubts the ability of the Banks to meet all their engagements. Nor can their willingness be questioned; for by doing so, their own interests would be promoted; interests which are linked with those of society whose patronage supports them.—But they cannot guard against reverses which arise from influences, foreign and domestic, affecting the very fountains of business, and producing evils which it is not in the province of the discount table to cause or cure.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND SCHOOL. AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

This Institution will open for the reception of pupils on the 15th day of November next.

The terms and conditions of admittance will be as follows:

1st. The Institution will provide for each pupil board, lodging and washing; the constant superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals, fuel, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of $120.

2d. In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

3rd. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years; and no deduction will be made on account of vacation or absence, except in case of sickness.

4th. Payments are always to be made six months in advance: for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismission by the visitors, satisfactory bond and security will be required.

5th. Each Deaf mute applying for admission, must not be under 7 or over 25 years of age, and in the case of the Blind, not under 7 or over 18; under peculiar circumstances this rule may be departed from at the discretion of the Executive committee. In every instance the pupil must be of good natural intellect, free from any immoralities of conduct or from any contagious disease; of which a satisfactory certificate will be required.

6th. Each pupil shall, on admission, be provided by his parents or guardian with sufficient changes of comfortable clothing, with the name of the owner marked on each article; the clothes must be renewed by the parents or guardians when required, otherwise they will be furnished by the institution and charged to such parents or guardians.

7th. In case the parents or guardians are unable to defray the expenses of pupils, if residents of the state of Virginia, they will be educated and furnished gratuitously by the institution.

When a pupil is sent to the Institution, unless accompanied by a parent or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning such pupil, a written statement should be sent as to his or her name; the year, month and day of birth; the names in full of his parents, brothers and sisters; the place of his residence, whether he or she was born deaf or blind, or if not, what caused his or her deafness or blindness; and also the name or direction of the person to whom letters respecting such pupils may be addressed.

The Vacations will be determined on hereafter.

All letters in relation to the admission of pupils, address to the undersigned.

NICH'S C. KINNEY, *Sec'ry.*

Staunton, Oct. 10, 1839.

There seems to be but one spirit that moves and actuates the Whigs throughout the state of Tennessee at the present time. And that is—the spirit of *organization.* Indeed, it is not alone confined to this state, for the Whigs of other states—like those of Tennessee—have found out from past experience, that if ever they expect to rescue the Government from the hands of the Spoilsmen, it must be done by Union—a "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." In many counties of this state, meetings have been held by the Whigs—not for the purpose of appointing "*overseers,*" as the spoils editors would have the people to believe; but for the purpose of bringing about *a union of the Whig party;* a union that will prove a tower of strength against the influence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the influence of his hundred thousand office-holders.

By a thorough organization of the Whig party in this state, we candidly believe, that in 1840, the Whig-Banner, with HENRY CLAY's name inscribed upon it, will triumphantly "wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave."—Tennessee never has been, strictly speaking, a Van Buren state; and we are decidedly of the opinion, she never will be. Yet, nothing will be lost by *organizing*—much may be gained by it. As we are not wanting in STRENGTH, let us not on the day of trial, be wanting in UNION. *Somerville (Ten.) Rep.*

Some of the Whigs, since their late defeat, have become disheartened, and express a disposition to *give up!* What sort of heart or courage have these men? Does defeat lessen the value of their principles, or make their cause less the cause of their country than it is? Does defeat bring back Swartwout and Price—stop the progress of corruption—or arrest the abuses of power? Surely not. Then let no man, who values his principles, ever faulter or quail.

We should be just as bold, and confiding, and determined, in our political opinions, as we now are, if defeat met us in every state of the Union. To be overpowered by numbers is often the fate of the best of men, and the holiest of causes. It is no excuse for even lukewarmness. One thing, however, we shall not object to. It is, that men of all parties should cease to delve so much in the *mire* of politics. If defeat brings this lesson to the Whigs, they may be vanquished by their opponents, but they will still be superior to them. *Alexandria Gazette.*

"Strange such a difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

"*I leave the affairs of the Institution in great prosperity,*" said Nicholas Biddle on retiring from the Presidency of the Bank of the United States in March 1839. In six months thereafter, the Bank suspended specie payments.

See there now, say the Van Buren folks, what a false, lying varlet that Biddle is—how he attempted to palm upon the country a gross deception. Well, may be he did; but let us see what some other folks have done.

"*I leave this great people prosperous and happy,*" said Andrew Jackson on retiring from the Presidency in 1837. *In one month, yes in thirty days thereafter, ruin swept over the land like a whirlwind.*

Is Mr. Biddle the only man in the world who has made a mistake?

Wilmington Chronicle.

We are credibly informed that a gentleman having in the course of business received a Treasury draft on the Custom-house in this city for three hundred and seventy-five dollars, presented it for payment; and, as the Collector requires nothing but specie for dues at that establishment, asked the same in return for the demand against it; but it was peremptorily refused, and a check on one of the banks was offered—a non-specie paying bank!—which, of course, was also refused. A beautiful commentary this on the *hard money* system of the present *consistent* Administration! *Phil. Gaz.*

Murder.—A free colored man named Henry Hays, was shot in Cambellton on Friday last by a white man named John Russel. Hays died instantly, and Russel was immediately seized and committed to the jail of this town, to take his trial at the Superior Court *Fayetteville Obs.*

Dr. Peck, of Washington (Ky.) who had $10,000 bet upon the recent contest in speed over the Oakland course, between Wagner and Grey Eagle, died in a fit during the race, produced by mental excitement.

LONDON, Sept. 28th.—The public mind in France is almost wholly absorbed by the fear of the approaching famine, and the Government is not without apprehensions of serious disturbances, should the rumors of an absolute scarcity of grain come to be generally credited. The Moniteur of Thursday proves, by official tables, that during the month of August the imports of grain exceeded the exports by 80,000 quintals; and adds that a similar result may be looked forward to by the people during the autumnal season. Still, there was but 8,000 sacks of flour in the depot in Paris on Thursday, and as the corn dealers in the vicinity of the capital were doing all in their power to keep up the price of bread, the poor derived very little consolation from the assurances of the Moniteur. The Government, it is said, looks to America for relief, as there the harvest has been good; and the French will find it more profitable to encourage the importation of flour, than to cram their warehouses with cotton, for which there is at present no demand in the French market.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos arrived at Bourges, (France) the place assigned for his residence, on the 22d Sept. He kept the blinds of his carriage up as the picquet of artillery escorted him into town, and thus disappointed greatly the inhabitants, who crowded the road to see him.

The Capitol asserts that the Duke de Cazes, after a long interview with Louis Philippe, has been ordered to proceed, first to the head quarters of Espartero, and then to Madrid, for the purpose of negotiating a matrimonial alliance between the Queen of Spain and a son of the King of the French.

Runjeet Singh, the old ally of the English in India, is dead. At his capital, Lahore, *seven human beings* were burnt to death, as a sacrifice, at his funeral! and the English looked on and allowed this horrid barbarism!

The Marquis de Miraflores, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has given a sumptuous banquet, in celebration of the pacification of Spain.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to present the name of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, esq. of Orange county, as a suitable candidate for Governor, at the approaching election. I am fully aware, sir, that policy would dictate that no preferences as to this question should be publicly promulgated by individuals; and, I am also profoundly sensible of the collective wisdom and judicious discrimination, by which the approaching Whig Convention will be graced. But, sir, I cannot refrain from given my reasons for preferring Mr. Graham to any other gentleman in the state:

1. Mr. Graham is known extensively. He is before the people as late Speaker of the House—and in him all portions of the state recognise a decided advocate of Internal Improvements and Free Schools.

2. Mr. Graham's personal popularity is bounded only by the circle of his social and political relations. He is equally popular in this respect, both in the east and west.

3. The people remember with vividness every portion of his career. They recur with pride to his able Speech on the Mangum resolutions, and they cherish with pleasurable recollection, his able advocacy of various other measures which promise wealth and glory to North Carolina.

4. As a politician, Mr. Graham has not his superior, of his age, in the state. Cool, unquailing, and collected, he determines wisely, proceeds frankly, modestly, yet firmly, and executes with masterly argument and fidelity. As Governor of North Carolina, he would sustain the high character he has hitherto borne, and add dignity even to the office.

Let it not be supposed, sir, that in penning these remarks I am actuated by a spirit of disaffection to the common cause, or moved by any impulse which would detract in the least from the fair fame of any other individual spoken of. But holding myself as I do, to be the humblest member of the Whig party, I have yet ventured to express my opinion. I only ask that it go for what it is worth.

ONE AMONGST MANY.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 7.

☞ The Whig Convention will be held in Raleigh on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Meetings have been held in most of the counties of the state for the election of delegates, at which spirited resolutions were adopted; it is expected, therefore, that the Convention will be fully attended.

In compliance with the request therein contained, we have copied into our paper to-day, from the Raleigh Standard, the proceedings of the "Democratic Republican meeting," held at Mr. George A. Mebane's in this county, on the 19th ult. However we may differ in opinion with a portion of our fellow citizens, or whatever hostility may have been manifested towards us by a few prominent members of the party, we nevertheless always have been, and still continue to be, disposed to lend to them the use of our columns on all occasions on which they may be required. But while we do so, we shall consider ourselves as possessing the liberty belonging to all other freemen, of expressing our own individual opinion on any of the matters which may be brought before the public,

On the present occasion we purpose to be very brief in our remarks; but truth and justice require that we should say a few words on the subject embraced in the 6th resolution adopted by the meeting. It is there stated, that the sub-treasury affords "the best system for the security of the public revenue—the freest from executive patronage, from electioneering influence and corrupt tendencies" —and as "the best, if not the only means by which the country can be relieved from its existing financial embarrassments."

The first proposition, that it is "the best system for the security of the public revenue," may be tested by a reference to facts. For forty years the fiscal concerns of the government were principally managed through the instrumentality of a National Bank, without expense, and without the loss of even one dollar. During the brief period which has elapsed since the removal of the deposites, the Government has lost, by the practical operation of the Sub-Treasury system, some two or three millions of dollars, besides large sums in the payment of commissions and for the transmission of funds,

The second proposition is quite as untenable as the first, and, if possible, a little more absurd. By the adoption of the sub-treasury system, the whole of the revenue of the country will be put under the control of the Executive; and yet this resolution pronounces it to be, more than "any other measure that has ever been devised," "free from executive patronage, from electioneering influence, and corrupt tendencies!"

The third proposition pronounces the sub-treasury to be "the best, if not the only means by which the country can be relieved from its existing financial embarrassments." How this is to be accomplished, we have been totally at a loss to discover. It is to cause, we are told, a "total separation of the Government and its money from all Banks;" it cannot, therefore, be considered as possessing any controlling influence over the banks, so as, either by constraint or assistance, to bring them under more wholesome regulations. But some wise heads have said, that under its provisions the government will receive for its dues nothing but specie, and that this will be immediately paid out again to *the people*, and by this means give to them a specie circulation. But office holders and contractors are not *the people*. And it should be recollected that under such a state of things, specie will command a premium of five, ten, or perhaps fifteen per cent.; and that office-holders, contractors, &c. are like other men; they are disposed to make a penny when they can; they will therefore sell the specie and pocket the profits; afterwards they will pay over to *the people* bank notes, which, very likely, will in most cases be "irredeemable promises to pay."

The 7th resolution speaks of the late Bank of the United States as having shown by its proceedings that it was "dangerous to our political and civil institutions." We believe this danger has never been made manifest. As far as our observations have extended, its political influence was powerless. From the very nature of its transactions, such an institution can never have any extensive control over the popular vote, while from natural causes it is always easy for designing individuals to excite the prejudice of the multitude against it. That a National Bank, formed as was the late Bank of the United States, can have no dangerous political power, has been clearly demonstrated by the facility with which it was made to fall before the influence of one popular name.

The 8th resolution condemns the State Bank Deposite system. Well, the Whigs condemned it long ago; they told the administration, and the country, that "they were incapable of acting as fiscal agents with safety either to themselves or the government." The Whigs are of the same opinion still; but they consider that the adoption of the sub-treasury system would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Gen. Jackson, however, recommended the state bank system, or rather put it into operation, and declared that it worked to a charm; and the party applauded his wisdom, and condemned the United States Bank. Ashamed to acknowledge their error, and return to the old system, which was adopted by Washington, and which the experience of forty years showed to be safe and profitable, they choose rather to rush forward to new experiments, even though they afford no better prospect than accumulated disasters.

The 9th and 10th resolutions appear to be a somewhat gratuitous attack upon his excellency Edward B. Dudley; but as he is constitutionally ineligible after the expiration of his present term of service, we are led to look deeper into the intent and meaning of these resolutions. In doing so, we think we see an evident design to impeach the character, the moral honesty, of one half, or more, of the people of the state. We cannot believe that these resolutions were sanctioned by the meeting with a full understanding of their import, and therefore feel the more inclined to bring them forward, that their deformity may be made to appear in bold relief. And what do they set forth? Why, that Gov. Dudley has exhibited himself as "the Governor of *a party*, that relies not on the intelligence and honesty of the mass of the people, whom they believe incapable of self-government, *but upon the power of intrigue and deception*, with which they hope to enslave a people they believe to be both ignorant and corrupt."!!! Yes, these are their words—and tell us, ye honest citizens who voted strong-handed for Governor Dudley, if you intended by "intrigue and deception to enslave *the people*?" or, in other words, the Van Buren party; for such is the limited signification that party seem to give to the term *people*. Surely that respectable meeting did not mean to charge such baseness upon those of their fellow citizens who differ with them in opinion. Perhaps they only *meant* the *leaders* of the party, though they distinctly *say* "the party." But this idea, we should think, would have created unpleasant reminiscences at home; for in matters of this sort some of their leaders surpass any thing the Whigs ever dreamed of. "Intrigue and deception"! Why, these are the levers by which these same party leaders are so successfully forcing themselves and their cause upon the people. The Whigs may "hope" to take the lead of them in this; but it would seem to us to be a vain effort, when their opponents have already proved themselves to be adepts at the game. But to be serious; for such was our intention in the outset: we do think this tenth resolution cannot fail to be considered, by every candid and honest mind, as extremely uncourteous and illiberal, and as containing imputations which no meeting of republican freemen should be willing to cast upon an equally respectable portion of their fellow citizens, however they may honestly differ with them in opinion,

The resolutions adopted by this meeting afford many other subjects for remark; but we have neither time nor space now, even if we had inclination. In what we have said, we desired to be brief; but the cause of truth required something at our hands.

Exploring Expedition.—We understand that the Exploring Expedition went as far South as latitude 70 and some minutes. Large masses of ice were seen in every direction: and, as the winter was coming on, it was not deemed prudent to proceed further at that time. A plenty of right whales were seen in the high latitudes.

Returning to Valparaiso and Callao, the Expedition refitted, and then proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and were to spend the (Southern) winter in exploring among the Pacific islands and shoals. On the return of spring, say about this time, they were expected to go South again, intending to go as high a Southern latitude as the state of the ice would permit. Returning from this cruise in the autumn, (next spring) they would visit the Columbia river, Oregon territory, and the neighboring coast and islands, after which they would return to the United States by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. They cannot be expected home much sooner than two years from the present date.

Journal of Commerce.

The Methodist Church in the United States during the last two years, has added to its flock about 84,000.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday evening the 29th ultimo, by C. Wilson, esq. Mr. HARRISON TAYLOR to Miss JANE MILLER.

Obituary.

Departed this life on Friday last, the 31st ult., in the 32nd year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA B. ANDERSON, wife of Wm. E. Anderson, Esqr., and daughter of Mr. George W. B. Burgwin. The deceased has left a husband, with five children, and a large number of friends, to mourn her early death. She lived beloved, and died regretted, by all who knew her. The loveliness of her character, as exhibited in all the relations of life, none can truly appreciate but those to whom she was endeared by an intimate acquaintance. As a daughter, she was the pride and joy of the parental bosom; as a wife, she was exemplary and domestic; highly gifted as a companion, social-minded and uniformly cheerful; imparting an abiding fascination to home, and ever practising and dispersing all the sweet charities of life. As a mother, she was faithful and devoted, and taught her children by a bright example and a persuasive precept to love the path of virtue. As a friend, she was confiding, affectionate and sincere; and she won from her brothers and sisters, by the softness of her manner, a constancy of affection and respect, the reward of her high virtue and superior intelligence. As a christian, she manifested in her daily walk the beauty of a sincere and unpretending piety, which gave an additional charm to the native sweetness and amability of her disposition. Her whole religious life warrants her surviving and bereaved friends in cherishing the delightful hope and enjoying the rich consolation that her pure spirit is reposing in the presence of God who gave it. During four weeks, the period of her illness, her sufferings, which were severe and unremitting, she bore with christian fortitude and unexampled meekness; not one word of murmur escaped her lips. She was all thankfulness to the kind friends who watched around her sick couch;—and in nothing was the loveliness of her character more touchingly displayed than in her tender consideration and warm-hearted gratitude and affection for her mother, who ministered to all her wants with untiring assiduity, nor rested night or day, while the first born child of her love was enduring the pain and anguish of a mortal disease. He who offers this hasty tribute of affection to the memory of the deceased, knew her well and knew her long; he deeply sympathises with her sorrowing and afflicted friends; he knows how great their loss; they know how great her gain. Earth with its cares she has resigned, for Heaven and its joys.

Died, on the 30th ult., of a lingering illness, at the residence of Michael Holt, esq., in this county, his consort, Mrs. RACHEL HOLT, in the 62nd year of her age. In the death of this excellent woman, society has sustained a loss which cannot easily be repaired.

Died, in this county, on the 27th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Miss REBECCA CRAIG, daughter of Mr. David W. Craig, in the 19th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. d. h. m.
7 Thursday,	6 49	5 11	
8 Friday,	6 50	5 10	
9 Saturday,	6 50	5 10	
10 Sunday,	6 51	5 9	
11 Monday,	6 52	5 8	New 6 2 55 morn
12 Tuesday	6 53	5 7	First 14 3 54 morn
13 Wednesday	3 54	5 6	Full 20 8 55 after.
			Last 27 5 12 after.

To the Public.

JOHN LEWIS and ELISHA MITCHEL executed the following Bonds to Durham & Clemons, on the 29th day of October, 1839, viz:

One for $690 55, due 12 months after date.
One for $690 55, due 18 months after date.
One for $690 55, due 24 months after date.

The foregoing Bonds were given without a fair consideration. The public are therefore cautioned not to trade for said notes, as we do not intend to pay them.

JOHN LEWIS.
E. MITCHELL.

November 6. 95—

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR has just received for sale, a Fresh Supply of the following articles:

Candies,
Soda Crackers,
Butter Crackers,
Ship Bread,
Scotch Herring,
Cocoa Nuts,
Chewing Tobacco,
A variety of Choice Segars.

ALSO,

French Jujube Paste, good for coughs and colds.

The above articles will be found to be of excellent quality.

November 6. 95—

Combined Attraction!

CIRCUS AND GIRAFFE

To be Exhibited at HILLSBOROUGH,

On Wednesday, November 13th.

Hours of Exhibition from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Admittance 50 Cents—Children and Servants Half Price.

THE proprietors of the Giraffe and New York Circus and Arena Company respectfully inform the public that they have entered into arrangements to travel and exhibit together at the same time and place, under a pavilion large enough to hold both exhibitions and accommodate 3,000 spectators.

THE GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARD.

This stupendous, majestic, and beautiful animal is acknowledged to be the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom. It is not only the tallest of all known creatures, but the rarest and most singular character. It has been the greatest desideratum of naturalists in all ages, and but few specimens have been seen for the last thousand years. It was known to the Persians about 2 000 years ago, having been brought as a present to Hystaspes, father of Darius I, several centuries before the Christian era, by Abyssinians, who brought it from the interior of Africa, where alone it has ever been found.

THE CIRCUS.

This exhibition is fitted up in a style which renders it superior to any thing of the kind in the country. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Equestrians as well as the Managers to make it interesting and worthy of patronage.

The scene in the circle will present a variety of new and interesting feats of Horsemanship and other varied scenes of amusements and Equestrian exercises, which will constitute the most delightful and genteel entertainment ever offered in this place.

☞ IN an adjoining pavillion Mr. NELLIS, a young man born without Arms, will go through a most astonishing performance with his Toes. For particulars see bills. *Admittance 25 cents.*

November 6. 95—1w

Strays.

TAKEN up by Jesse James, jun living five or six miles east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 30th day of October, one Sow and five Pigs, and also four other Hogs, about two years old, marked with a crop and three slits on the right ear, and a crop and two slits on the left. The sow is spotted, black and white; two barrows black, one spotted, and one sow blue. All valued at fifteen dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

November 5. 95—

THE CASKET,

AND

Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW VOLUME.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with still further attractions on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged, besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with

The finest Steel Engravings,

provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra,

A correct Plate of the Latest Fashion, highly colored,

and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the present (November) number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashions will be. The music department, as before, will be under the charge of Messrs. [illegible] & Co. and the fine pieces of copy right music which they have hitherto furnished are a sufficient guarantee for the future.

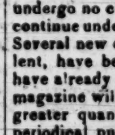
The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establishes beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the reader's money.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.
PHILADELPHIA.

November 5. 95—



For Sale,

The HOUSE & LOT occupied by the subscriber.

J. D'B. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, October 9. 92—3w

Six Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, September term, 1839, I shall sell, to the highest bidder, before the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 25th instant, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date,

SIX NEGROES,

belonging to the heirs of the late William Strayhorn. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

November 5. 95—

Notice

To House Carpenters.

THE repairing of the Hawfields Meeting House, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 23d day of November next, at the meeting house. A description of the work can be known by applying to George A. Mebane, at Mason Hall.

JOSEPH BASON,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
STEPHEN GLASS,
SAMUEL KERR,
GEO. A. MEBANE, } Commissioners.

October 29. 94—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

☞ ALL persons indebted to me individually, and as Executor of my Father's Estate, and as Trustee of Mrs. Ann L. Davis, are requested to make payment immediately; as the time is at hand for closing the business of said estate, and delay is out of the question.

WILLIAM CAIN.

September 30. 90—

List of Letters,

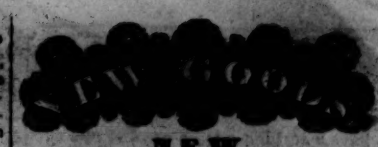
Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters;

B
John Bain
Yancy Bailey
Harriett M. D. Bilbo
C
John Cloud
Emily de Courcy,
James H. Christie
Wm. G. Charlton
Richard S. Cox
Richard Cole
James R Cole
D
Willis B. Dilliard
Eliza Davis
Matthew Durham,
Reuben Dick
F
Samuel Forsythe,
Thos. J. Fowler
G
Jacob Gates
Wm. Gattis
Green B. Gilbert
H
Merrett Haythcock
Durham Hall
Ezekiel Hailey
E. J. Hooper
Wm. H. Hall
E. W. Humphrey
J
Martin A. Jackson
Henderson Jackson
James S. Irwin
Robt. J. Jeffreys
Miss F. A. Johnston
K
Sary Kane
John Kelly
L
Henry S. Lloyd
James Long
L. B. Lemay
M
John A. McMannon 2
Robt. Mitchel
William Moize
William Morgan
N
James H. Norwood
J. P. Nelms 2
Wm. P Nelson
P
Mary Pierce
Arch'd W Parker
Elizabeth or John Piper
R
John Ray
William Reeves
David Roach
Jett Reynolds
John Reding, jr.
John Reins
Prudence Rice
John Ray (of Joseph)
Mrs. Emily Ray
S
Rose Sterick
Thos. T. Slade 4
Mary P. Spencer
John Scott 2
Wm. Smith (of Butcher)
Bryant Strayhorn
T
William Tomson
Mahaly Thomson
Mr. Tomlinson
Robert Tinnin
Richard Tapp
W
Sam'l Woods, jr.
David Whitaker
Anderson Woods
James Walker
Sidney Whitehead
W. & J. P. Waugh
Charles Warren
Y
David J. Yreeom

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 2, 1839 90—



NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats.
Drab do. do.
Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans,
Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Whitney and Duffle Blankets,
Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto.
French and English Merinos,
French, English and American Prints,
Muslin de Lain, Circassians,
Black Satin Levantine,
Black and Blue-black Bombazines,
Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhyme, Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Mationa SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars,
Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls,
Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

October 29. 94—

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

Mt. Pleasant and Danbury FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham county, North Carolina. The *Mount Pleasant* Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds; also a new and commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate mill seat. The *Danbury* place contains 1000 acres, of which five hundred are under fence, with about one hundred and twenty five acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the state.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Gallaway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

October 1. 90—2m

☞ The Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette and Danville Reporter will publish the above two months, and forward their accounts to D. W. Henderson at Milton, North Carolina, for settlement.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Ann Moring vs. Isaiah S. High.

Original Attachment levied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaiah S. High, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 90—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

James Webb vs. C. B. Cole.

Original Attachment levied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carlton B. Cole, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 90—6w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, a bright sorrel HORSE, with two white feet, about five feet two inches high. Said horse left me at Cedar grove on the 15th day of September. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received.

YANCY BAILEY.

September 25. 89—

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

ROHAN POTATOES.

JOHN S. SKINNER, esq.

Dear Sir: I procured from Mr. G. B. Smith last spring, a peck of Rohan potatoes, and planted them on the 25th of March in hills, two feet apart. The plot of ground on which they were planted was a deep flat clay mould, which I manured liberally, broadcast, then spaded it up the full depth of the spade, and thoroughly pulverized it with a fine garden rake. Besides the broadcast manuring which the ground received, I manured the potatoes in the hill just as much as if there had been no manure previously spaded in. As the vines grew, the hills were hoed up; received during the season four workings, and were thus kept clean and the earth well stirred. Had the high reputation which the papers have given this new variety of the potato not been realized, I confess me of their yield, which candor, for I had to say have not been really Charles de read the letter from B he stated that Rohan, in 1835, in weighing 9 lbs. 11 tubers had been rai and as the past season and 13 lbs. 7 peculiarly adapted to son has been tatoes, I of course calcuthe growth ing some few mammoths lated upon the crop, in which I was among ed. I dug them on the 2d inst. disappough nearly all were of a good anyhone of them made the least approxsation to the enormous size spoken of by Prince de Rohan; for the largest weighed but 1¼ lb. They grew on a spot of ground 23 by 24 feet, equal to 552 square feet; which yielded 7¼ bushels. This is equal to 572 bushels to the acre, a very large yield in Maryland, but not sufficiently so to meet the estimate I had formed of their productiveness from the high sounding praise I had read of them. I believe, however, that if, instead of planting two and three eyes in a hill, I had planted but one; that if I had made the hills three feet apart instead of two feet, the product would have been much greater; perhaps as much again. I arrive at these conclusions from the belief that, from the luxuriant growth of the vines, which were from six to seven feet long, this variety of the potato requires more room than mine had, and should have had more sun and air than fell to their lot.

Yours, respectfully,
EDW. P. ROBERTS.

October 4th, 1839.

J. S. SKINNER, esq.

Sir: I procured one-sixth of a bushel of the celebrated Rohan Potatoes in May last. I planted them in the latter end of the same month, in a small part of a lot of ground where there had been a regular succession of potato crops raised for a number of years, consequently being unfavorable for the present crop. I however preferred planting them in it, because they were more secure from any depredations that might otherwise have been committed on them in a more exposed situation: the result has, however, been beyond my expectation. I raised from the above seed 13½ bushels, full measure, of the finest potatoes—indeed, taking them altogether, they are the largest sized potatoes I ever saw, being a production of 81 bushels to the single bushel of seed, and at the rate of 600 bushels per acre. Yours, respectfully,

F. H., *Marietta, Pa.*

Rohan Potatoes.—Doctor Fuller, of Connecticut Retreat, has gathered from one "true Rohan," presented him last spring, and which weighed only four ounces, *ninety six pounds five ounces.* One of the potatoes weighed 2 lbs. 10 oz. and the yield being four hundred to one. Beat the Doctor who can!

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Rohan Potato.—In the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture is a notice of this celebrated potatoe, by Mr. G. Kimberly, who was probably one of the first to introduce it into England. From the article we extract the following, which confirms all that has been said of this remarkable production:

"About this time I had a friend arrived at Paris, to spend the winter, one whose active mind I knew would be rather stimulated than deterred by any difficulty arising in obtaining what I wished. He at once kindly undertook, if possible, to procure me some Rohan potatoes for seed; and after a great many inquiries, a most diligent search, and considerable expense also in the purchase, he obtained and sent me, in a small basket, sixty moderate sized tubers; these I compared with the two tubers I had already received, and found them on inspection to be exactly the same sort; these tubers, though they arrived late in the planting season of 1837, I immediately planted as before described: but being under trees they suffered severely from the dry weather; yet the stems were eight feet high, and the produce was twenty-four bushels, full measure, and some of the tubers very large. My object, however, being to know what they would produce compared with the common field potato, I ploughed in the twenty-four bushels, with a moderate quantity of manure in rows, four furrows apart, or about thirty-six inches, on the 10th May last, 1838, without any other preparation than was bestowed on several acres of potatoes in the same field; they again suffered from the dry weather, indeed to such an extent did my whole crop appear to be injured, that I had given up the hope of any satisfactory result; and I found, by reference to my day book, it was not till the night of the 10th of June, and the morning of the 11th, that we had any rain sufficient to lay the dust. We took in the Rohan potatoes October 18th, and the crop was very large: they much astonished the persons taking them up, and other observers, by their extraordinary size and weighing produce—many of the tubers weighing from two and a half to three and three quarter pounds; they are very farinaceous and delicately flavored, and I have no doubt, cultivated on good land and in the way mentioned, they would reach the size specified. This we may, however, rest assured—and I can recommend them as yielding the most abundant produce, under ordinary cultivation—that the produce, under fit for the table of the most fastidious person."

Wheat.—Fifty-three bushels of wheat to the acre. Edmund Richmond, of Euclid, near Cleveland, raised this season from two acres of land, one hundred and seven bushels of excellent wheat. The soil is clay, and is known by farmers as beech clay, a kind of soil that heretofore has been thought not very good for wheat. So much for proper cultivation.

From the North Carolina Standard.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of Democratic Republicans, held at the residence of George A. Mebane, on the 19th inst: On motion of General Joseph Allison, Major Joseph Armstong was called to the Chair, and Doct. E. F. Watson and Cadwallader Jones, jun'r., were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by Gen'l. Benj. F. Trolinger; On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint seven members to draw up and report resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting: Whereupon, Col. Charles M. Lattimer, Col. William Shaw, General Joseph Allison, Col. J. Gant, J. Hall, and Thos. Lynch, were appointed to form said committee, who, through their chairman, Col. Lattimer, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the election of those who are to administer the affairs of government, both State and National—always a subject interesting to the citizens—is now swelled into vast magnitude, *by the distraction in the finances and general business of the country, (attributable to the misconduct of the Banks,)* and by the ruinous policy and unexampled bitterness of those who seek to embarrass the Administration, in opposing every proposition *made by it*, for the *relief and prevention* of these difficulties: And whereas, a general Convention composed of Delegates, chosen by the people of each county, is the most convenient mode of ascertaining and expressing the wishes and opinions of the people upon public matters, and of uniting upon a suitable candidate for Governor of the State, and for President and Vice-President of the United States.

1. *Resolved, therefore,* That we highly approve of the proposed Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the *Eighth of January* next, to nominate a Democratic Republican candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and also to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. *Resolved,* That we do not think it expedient, at this time, to recommend any individual as a suitable person for our next Governor, but that we will unite with our Republican friends in other parts of the state in the support of the nominee of the general Convention.

3. *Resolved,* That the chairman be requested to appoint twelve Delegates to represent this meeting in the aforesaid Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 8th day of January next.

4. *Resolved,* That our patriotic President, for his numerous and important services to his country, as Chief Executive of the United States, merits the tribute of our "admiration, esteem and applause;" that he has, in the opinion of this meeting, fully sustained the distinguished confidence reposed in him by the Republicans of this great nation; and, that we will support his re-election to that high and responsible office, which he now fills with equal ability, fidelity, and wisdom.

5. *Resolved,* That we highly approve of the nomination of Col, JAMES K. POLK, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States; and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election to that station, for which he is so eminently qualified by his long experience and enlightened views as a statesman, and by his Republican principles and devotion to the best interests of his country.

6 *Resolved,* That we are in favor of the Independent Treasury; that it is, in the opinion of this meeting, the best system for the *security* of the public revenue, the *freest from Executive patronage, from electioneering influence and corrupt tendencies,* of any measure that has ever been devised, and that its establishment and the "total separation of the government and its money from all Banks" is the *best, if not the only, means* by which the country can be relieved from its existing financial embarrassments.

7 *Resolved,* That we are irreconcilably opposed to a National Bank: because we believe it *unconstitutional,* and because the proceedings of the late Bank of the United States shows it to have been *dangerous* to our *political* and *civil institutions.*

8. *Resolved,* That we are equally opposed to the *State Bank Deposite system:* because *that* has been fully and fairly tried, and the selected Banks signally failed, and showed that they were not only unworthy of the trust, but that they were *incapable of acting as fiscal agents,* with safety either to themselves or to the government.

9. *Resolved,* That we view with decided disapprobation the last message of His Excellency; the charges there made that "we have a Mint without coin: an Arsenal without need: Collectors and hosts of Custom-House officers at all our ports of entry: and Postmasters like the locusts of Egypt," would have *better* graced a *Federal Whig Barbecue,* or a *Federal Stump Orator,* than the annual message of the Governor of North Carolina: and his denunciation against our citizens as "*Shylocks,*" *for daring to enforce the law against those chartered monopolies,* called Banks, is only one of those innumerable epithets which the ingenuity of modern Whiggery has applied to the Democratic party.

10. *Resolved,* That Edward B. Dudley having exhibited himself not as an independent Chief Magistrate, but as the *Governor of a Party,* that relies not on the intelligence and honesty of the mass of the people, whom they believe incapable of self government, but upon the power of intrigue and deception, with which they hope to enslave a people they believe to be both ignorant and corrupt. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to defeat the election of any candidate selected by the Whigs, alias Federalists, for the same office, hoping thereby to redeem North Carolina from an ultra Federal Administration, and to place in the Executive Chair *one* who not merely professes, but will *practice and act* upon the *good old Democratic doctrines of Jefferson and Macon.*

11. *Resolved,* That the communication to the editor of the Raleigh Register, from his "Fayetteville correspondent"—*published as a copy* of certain letters written by the Hon. William Montgomery to W. F. Leak and H. L. Holmes—is in the opinion of this meeting, *not merely* "very highly colored"—as the editor now admits—*but that it was a base forgery.*

12. *Resolved,* That we approve of the course pursued by our Senators, in Congress last winter, and particularly in relation to the non-committal "Rayner Resolutions."

The Chairman, in pursuance of the third resolution, appointed Col. William Horner, William N. Pratt, Maj. William Patterson, Col. Charles M. Lattimer, Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Col. Jesse Gant, Gen. Joseph Allison, Doct. E. F. Watson, John Caruthers, esq., Col. William T. Shields, General Benj. F. Trolinger, and Capt. George B. Morrow, as Delegates.

The following resolutions were then submitted by the Hon. William Montgomery, after making a few explanatory remarks, and adopted by the meeting:

1. *Resolved,* That the public lands are a joint common stock, and that the proceeds from the sales thereof, should be equally divided among the states—when not required for the ordinary expenses of Government.

2. *Resolved,* That to give 10 per cent. out of the sales of the public lands to the *new* states, is unjust and a system of plunder upon the old states.

3. *Resolved,* That the disposition of the surplus money sent North Carolina by the General Government, has been partial and unjust.

4. *Resolved,* That Edward B. Dudley, Governor of North Carolina, has acted in bad faith to the people of this state in not publishing the names of the persons or corporations to whom he loaned one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, sent them by Congress, out of the proceeds of the public lands, and also in withholding the security we the people have for it, while our property is bound for the security of the same.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the Editor of The North-Carolina Standard for publication, and that the Republican papers in this state, and also the Hillsborough Recorder, be requested to copy the same.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which their duties were performed.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, *Ch'n.*
E. F. WATSON, }
CADWALLADER JONES, *Jr.* } *Secretaries.*

From the Baltimore American.

BANKS.

It is unfortunate that whenever embarrassements affect the financial affairs of the country, the blame of the disorder should be visited so pointedly on the Banks, as though they had produced it. These institutions, in our view of them, are but machines for the better transaction of business, and instead of shaping the course of things, they are for the most part subject to the influences of the times, like other portions of the community. To throw reproach upon the Bank because specie is so scarce, is as reasonable as it would be to find fault with the mills because they do not give forth their usual supplies of flour when the harvest is scanty, or when the waters are low.

Can the state of the weather be changed by warming or cooling the bulb of a thermometer? Banks may be considered as the thermometers of the commercial atmosphere; they denote its state, they have little power to alter the condition of the elements. Can the Banks pay our foreign debt? Is it in their power to prevent the exportation of specie? Are they able to restrain excessive importations, or to prohibit inordinate purchases?

These institutions are useful not only to the merchant, but also to tradesmen, artizans, and in short to every man in the community who does business of any sort. A cordwainer, for instance, may believe that he is independent of banks; that he asks no favors and receives no profit from them. He buys his leather and makes it up into boots and shoes, which he sells to his customers at a profit sufficient to remunerate him for his labor. He needs no discounts—he sees no utility in Banks. But let the tanner speak, of whom he purchases his leather. The tanner will say—"I sold you leather at six months credit, knowing you to be an industrious and honest man. I was sure that in such time you would be able to realize a fair return for your outlay, and to make a prompt payment. But if I had not been enabled by Bank discounts to obtain cash on your note, I could not have afforded you a credit; I could not have carried on my business upon a liberal scale. Your industry and honesty, though well known, would have been of no avail. As it is, however, *now,* with the facilities which the Bank affords me, I can accommodate you; your good character as a faithful workman is your capital—you can draw upon it."

In like manner the city purchaser is enabled to pay the farmer cash for his wheat, corn, tobacco, or other produce—which he could not do if it were not for Bank facilities by which he can realize ready money in anticipation of sales. The merchant can fit out his ship, and draw money upon the value of the cargo before it reaches its place of destination; and with this money he can pay the wages of the sailors, and of the men whom he employs; all by the aids which Banks furnish. The useful class of artisans and others who work for wages expect cash for their labor; but men of large business who make shipments to distant countries, or who carry on extensive manufacturing operations, cannot look for immediate returns. How are they to pay cash to their journeymen or workmen? The Banks supply the means on the surety of values which are a sufficient guaranty for advances made, but which are not yet realized by the trader himself in cash. Thus may the laboring man perceive that personally he has no dealings with Banks in the way of receiving favors, yet those who employ him, or who grant him accommodations, are enabled to do so by means of those institutions.

The notion of doing without banks is so preposterous that it hardly calls for serious regard. They are as necessary to business as machinery is to the arts. To attempt doing without them would be like throwing away tools because an awkward workman may sometimes hurt himself in handling them.—The wants, the convenience, the expansive growth of commerce in modern times, have given birth to these institutions. The age must go back and relapse into its first elements before these creatures of our own formation can lose their being. It were as well to expect the oak to shrink again into the acorn as to look for this. Banking must go on in a growing country like this, if not by chartered companies it must and will by individuals. Let the evils of the system, wherever they are known to exist, be repressed; let the operations of Banks be subject to any wholesale regulations which the sense of the community and past experience shall deem salutary, but let not their good be sacrificed because errors or excesses sometimes happen.

We repeat, that in the present emergencies, the Banks are partakers in the suffering like individuals. The causes of the revulsion did not originate with them. If the country will go in debt to foreign nations by making extravagant purchases, how can the Banks help it? If states will make heavy loans, requiring annual payments of interest abroad, the consequences should not be visited upon institutions that had no hand in the matter.

The suspension of specie payments was not a thing of choice to them, but of necessity; not the necessity of insolvency either; but of the times. If a merchant of known ability and means is pressed for ready money, which, by reason of the scarcity of specie, he cannot obtain at the moment; if such a man, with property ample and much beyond his debts, should ask an extension of time, what would be said of his creditors if they should deny it? How unreasonable and unjust would be their course if they should force his property to sale, at a sacrifice of three forths of its value, and receiving at last less than half their dues, should leave him destitute, when by waiting awhile he would have been able to meet his engagements to the full, paying dollar for dollar to his creditors, and to preserve his own estate besides? No one doubts the ability of the Banks to meet all their engagements. Nor can their willingness be questioned; for by doing so, their own interests would be promoted; interests which are linked with those of society whose patronage supports them.—But they cannot guard against reverses which arise from influences, foreign and domestic, affecting the very fountains of business, and producing evils which it is not in the province of the discount table to cause or cure.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND SCHOOL.
AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

This Institution will open for the reception of pupils on the 15th day of November next.

The terms and conditions of admittance will be as follows:

1st. The Institution will provide for each pupil board, lodging and washing; the constant superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals, fuel, candles, stationary, and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of $120.

2d. In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

3rd. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years; and no deduction will be made on account of vacation or absence, except in case of sickness.

4th. Payments are always to be made six months in advance: for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismission by the visitors, satisfactory bond and security will be required.

5th. Each Deaf mute applying for admission, must not be under 7 or over 25 years of age, and in the case of the Blind, not under 7 or over 18; under peculiar circumstances this rule may be departed from at the discretion of the Executive committee. In every instance the pupil must be of good natural intellect, free from any immoralities of conduct or from any contagious disease; of which a satisfactory certificate will be required.

6th. Each pupil shall, on admission, be provided by his parents or guardian with sufficient changes of comfortable clothing, with the name of the owner marked on each article; the clothes must be renewed by the parents or guardians when required, otherwise they will be furnished by the institution and charged to such parents or guardians.

7th. In case the parents or guardians are unable to defray the expenses of pupils, if residents of the state of Virginia, they will be educated and furnished gratuitously by the institution.

When a pupil is sent to the Institution, unless accompanied by a parent or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning such pupil, a written statement should be sent as to his or her name; the year, month and day of birth; the names in full of his parents, brothers and sisters; the place of his residence, whether he or she was born deaf or blind, or if not, what caused his or her deafness or blindness; and also the name or direction of the person to whom letters respecting such pupils may be addressed.

The Vacations will be determined on hereafter.

All letters in relation to the admission of pupils, address to the undersigned.

NICH'S C. KINNEY, *Sec'ry.*

Staunton, Oct. 10, 1839.

There seems to be but one spirit that moves and actuates the Whigs throughout the state of Tennessee at the present time. And that is—the spirit of *organization.* Indeed, it is not alone confined to this state, for the Whigs of other states—like those of Tennessee—have found out from past experience, that if ever they expect to rescue the Government from the hands of the Spoilsmen, it must be done by Union—a "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." In many counties of this state, meetings have been held by the Whigs—not for the purpose of appointing "*overseers,*" as the spoils editors would have the people to believe; but for the purpose of bringing about *a union of the Whig party;* a union that will prove a tower of strength against the influence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the influence of his hundred thousand office-holders.

By a thorough organization of the Whig party in this state, we candidly believe, that in 1840, the Whig Banner, with HENRY CLAY's name inscribed upon it, will triumphantly "wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave."—Tennessee never has been, strictly speaking, a Van Buren state; and we are decidedly of the opinion, she never will be. Yet, nothing will be lost by *organizing*—much may be gained by it. As we are not wanting in STRENGTH, let us not on the day of trial, be wanting in UNION. *Somerville (Ten.) Rep.*

Some of the Whigs, since their late defeat, have become disheartened, and express a disposition to *give up!* What sort of heart or courage have these men? Does defeat lessen the value of their principles, or make their cause less the cause of their country than it is? Does defeat bring back Swartwout and Price—stop the progress of corruption—or arrest the abuses of power? Surely not. Then let no man, who values his principles, ever faulter or quail.

We should be just as bold, and confiding, and determined, in our political opinions, as we now are, if defeat met us in every state of the Union. To be overpowered by numbers is often the fate of the best of men, and the holiest of causes. It is no excuse for even lukewarmness. One thing, however, we shall not object to. It is, that men of all parties should cease to delve so much in the *mire* of politics. If defeat brings this lesson to the Whigs, they may be vanquished by their opponents, but they will still be superior to them. *Alexandria Gazette.*

"Strange such a difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

"*I leave the affairs of the Institution in great prosperity,*" said Nicholas Biddle on retiring from the Presidency of the Bank of the United States in March 1839. In six months thereafter, the Bank suspended specie payments.

See there now, say the Van Buren folks, what a false, lying varlet that Biddle is—how he attempted to palm upon the country a gross deception. Well, may be he did; but let us see what some other folks have done.

"*I leave this great people prosperous and happy,*" said Andrew Jackson on retiring from the Presidency in 1837. *In one month, yes in thirty days thereafter, ruin swept over the land like a whirlwind.*

Is Mr. Biddle the only man in the world who has made a mistake?

Wilmington Chronicle.

We are credibly informed that a gentleman having in the course of business received a Treasury draft on the Custom-house in this city for three hundred and seventy-five dollars, presented it for payment; and, as the Collector receives nothing but specie for dues at that establishment, asked the same in return for the demand against it; but it was peremptorily refused, and a check on one of the banks was offered—a non-specie paying bank!—which, of course, was also refused. A beautiful commentary this on the *hard money* system of the *present consistent* Administration! *Phil. Gaz.*

Murder.—A free colored man named Henry Hays, was shot in Cambellton on Friday last by a white man named John Russel. Hays died instantly, and Russel was immediately seized and committed to the jail of this town, to take his trial at the Superior Court *Fayetteville Obs.*

Dr. Peck, of Washington (Ky.) who had $10,000 bet upon the recent contest in speed over the Oakland course, between Wagner and Grey Eagle, died in a fit during the race, produced by mental excitement.

LONDON, Sept. 28th.—The public mind in France is almost wholly absorbed by the fear of the approaching famine, and the Government is not without apprehensions of serious disturbances, should the rumors of an absolute scarcity of grain come to be generally credited. The Moniteur of Thursday proves, by official tables, that during the month of August the imports of grain exceeded the exports by 80,000 quintals; and adds that a similar result may be looked forward to by the people during the autumnal season. Still, there was but 8,000 sacks of flour in the depot in Paris on Thursday, and as the corn dealers in the vicinity of the capital were doing all in their power to keep up the price of bread, the poor derived very little consolation from the assurances of the Moniteur. The Government, it is said, looks to America for relief, as there the harvest has been good; and the French will find it more profitable to encourage the importation of flour, than to crom their warehouses with cotton, for which there is at present no demand in the French market.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos arrived at Bourges, (France) the place assigned for his residence, on the 22d Sept. He kept the blinds of his carriage up as the picquet of artillery escorted him into town, and thus disappointed greatly the inhabitants, who crowded the road to see him.

The Capitol asserts that the Duke de Cazes, after a long interview with Louis Philippe, has been ordered to proceed, first to the head quarters of Espartero, and then to Madrid, for the purpose of negotiating a matrimonial alliance between the Queen of Spain and a son of the King of the French.

Runjeet Singh, the old ally of the English in India, is dead. At his capital, Lahore, *seven human beings* were burnt to death, as a sacrifice, at his funeral! and the English looked on and allowed this horrid barbarism!

The Marquis de Miraflores, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has given a sumptuous banquet, in celebration of the pacification of Spain.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to present the name of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, esq. of Orange county, as a suitable candidate for Governor, at the approaching election. I am fully aware, sir, that policy would dictate that no preferences as to this question should be publicly promulgated by individuals; and, I am also profoundly sensible of the collective wisdom and judicious discrimination, by which the approaching Whig Convention will be graced. But, sir, I cannot refrain from given my reasons for preferring Mr. Graham to any other gentleman in the state:

1. Mr. Graham is known extensively. He is before the people as late Speaker of the House—and in him all portions of the state recognise a decided advocate of Internal Improvements and Free Schools.

2. Mr. Graham's personal popularity is bounded only by the circle of his social and political relations. He is equally popular in this respect, both in the east and west.

3. The people remember with vividness every portion of his career. They recur with pride to his able Speech on the Mangum resolutions, and they cherish with pleasurable recollection, his able advocacy of various other measures which promise wealth and glory to North Carolina.

4. As a politician, Mr. Graham has not his superior, of his age, in the state. Cool, unquailing, and collected, he determines wisely, proceeds frankly, modestly, yet firmly, and executes with masterly argument and fidelity. As Governor of North Carolina, he would sustain the high character he has hitherto borne, and add dignity even to the office.

Let it not be supposed, sir, that in penning these remarks I am actuated by a spirit of disaffection to the common cause, or moved by any impulse which would detract in the least from the fair fame of any other individual spoken of. But holding myself as I do, to be the humblest member of the Whig party, I have yet ventured to express my opinion. I only ask that it go for what it is worth.

ONE AMONGST MANY.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 7.

☞ The Whig Convention will be held in Raleigh on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Meetings have been held in most of the counties of the state for the election of delegates, at which spirited resolutions were adopted; it is expected, therefore, that the Convention will be fully attended.

In compliance with the request therein contained, we have copied into our paper to-day, from the Raleigh Standard, the proceedings of the "Democratic Republican meeting," held at Mr. George A. Mebane's in this county, on the 19th ult. However we may differ in opinion with a portion of our fellow citizens, or whatever hostility may have been manifested towards us by a few prominent members of the party, we nevertheless always have been, and still continue to be, disposed to lend to them the use of our columns on all occasions on which they may be required. But while we do so, we shall consider ourselves as possessing the liberty belonging to all other freemen, of expressing our own individual opinion on any of the matters which may be brought before the public,

On the present occasion we purpose to be very brief in our remarks; but truth and justice require that we should say a few words on the subject embraced in the 6th resolution adopted by the meeting. It is there stated, that the sub-treasury affords "the best system for the security of the public revenue—the freest from executive patronage, from electioneering influence and corrupt tendencies" —and as "the best, if not the only means by which the country can be relieved from its existing financial embarrassments."

The first proposition, that it is "the best system for the security of the public revenue," may be tested by a reference to facts. For forty years the fiscal concerns of the government were principally managed through the instrumentality of a National Bank, without expense, and without the loss of even one dollar. During the brief period which has elapsed since the removal of the deposites, the Government has lost, by the practical operation of the Sub-Treasury system, some two or three millions of dollars, besides large sums in the payment of commissions and for the transmission of funds,

The second proposition is quite as untenable as the first, and, if possible, a little more absurd. By the adoption of the sub-treasury system, the whole of the revenue of the country will be put under the control of the Executive; and yet this resolution pronounces it to be, more than "any other measure that has ever been devised," "free from executive patronage, from electioneering influence, and corrupt tendencies!"

The third proposition pronounces the sub-treasury to be "the best, if not the only means by which the country can be relieved from its existing financial embarrassments." How this is to be accomplished, we have been totally at a loss to discover. It is to cause, we are told, a "total separation of the Government and its money from all Banks;" it cannot, therefore, be considered as possessing any controlling influence over the banks, so as, either by constraint or assistance, to bring them under more wholesome regulations. But some wise heads have said, that under its provisions the government will receive for its dues nothing but specie, and that this will be immediately paid out again to *the people*, and by this means give to them a specie circulation. But office holders and contractors are not *the people*. And it should be recollected that under such a state of things, specie will command a premium of five, ten, or perhaps fifteen per cent.; and that office-holders, contractors, &c. are like other men; they are disposed to make a penny when they can; they will therefore sell the specie and pocket the profits; afterwards they will pay over to *the people* bank notes, which, very likely, will in most cases be "irredeemable promises to pay."

The 7th resolution speaks of the late Bank of the United States as having shown by its proceedings that it was "dangerous to our political and civil institutions." We believe this danger has never been made manifest. As far as our observations have extended, its political influence was powerless. From the very nature of its transactions, such an institution can never have any extensive control over the popular vote, while from natural causes it is always easy for designing individuals to excite the prejudice of the multitude against it. That a National Bank, formed as was the late Bank of the United States, can have no dangerous political power, has been clearly demonstrated by the facility with which it was made to fall before the influence of one popular name.

The 8th resolution condemns the State Bank Deposite system. Well, the Whigs condemned it long ago; they told the administration, and the country, that "they were incapable of acting as fiscal agents with safety either to themselves or the government." The Whigs are of the same opinion still; but they consider that the adoption of the sub-treasury system would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Gen. Jackson, however, recommended the state bank system, or rather put it into operation, and declared that it worked to a charm; and the party applauded his wisdom, and condemned the United States Bank. Ashamed to acknowledge their error, and return to the old system, which was adopted by Washington, and which the experience of forty years showed to be safe and profitable, they choose rather to rush forward to new experiments, even though they afford no better prospect than accumulated disasters.

The 9th and 10th resolutions appear to be a somewhat gratuitous attack upon his excellency Edward B. Dudley; but as he is constitutionally ineligible after the expiration of his present term of service, we are led to look deeper into the intent and meaning of these resolutions. In doing so, we think we see an evident design to impeach the character, the moral honesty, of one half, or more, of the people of the state. We cannot believe that these resolutions were sanctioned by the meeting with a full understanding of their import, and therefore feel the more inclined to bring them forward, that their deformity may be made to appear in bold relief. And what do they set forth? Why, that Gov. Dudley has exhibited himself as "the Governor of *a party*, that relies not on the intelligence and honesty of the mass of the people, whom they believe incapable of self-government, *but upon the power of intrigue and deception*, with which they hope to enslave a people they believe to be both ignorant and corrupt."!!! Yes, these are their words—and tell us, ye honest citizens who voted strong-handed for Governor Dudley, if you intended by "intrigue and deception to enslave *the people*?" or, in other words, the Van Buren party; for such is the limited signification that party seem to give to the term *people*. Surely that respectable meeting did not mean to charge such baseness upon those of their fellow citizens who differ with them in opinion. Perhaps they only *meant* the *leaders* of the party, though they distinctly *say* "the party." But this idea, we should think, would have created unpleasant reminiscences at home; for in matters of this sort some of their leaders surpass any thing the Whigs ever dreamed of. "Intrigue and deception"! Why, these are the levers by which these same party leaders are so successfully forcing themselves and their cause upon the people. The Whigs may "hope" to take the lead of them in this; but it would seem to us to be a vain effort, when their opponents have already proved themselves to be adepts at the game. But to be serious; for such was our intention in the outset: we do think this tenth resolution cannot fail to be considered, by every candid and honest mind, as extremely uncourteous and illiberal, and as containing imputations which no meeting of republican freemen should be willing to cast upon an equally respectable portion of their fellow citizens, however they may honestly differ with them in opinion,

The resolutions adopted by this meeting afford many other subjects for remark; but we have neither time nor space now, even if we had inclination. In what we have said, we desired to be brief; but the cause of truth required something at our hands,

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Exploring Expedition.—We understand that the Exploring Expedition went as far South as latitude 70 and some minutes. Large masses of ice were seen in every direction: and, as the winter was coming on, it was not deemed prudent to proceed further at that time. A plenty of right whales were seen in the high latitudes.

Returning to Valparaiso and Callao, the Expedition refitted, and then proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and were to spend the (Southern) winter in exploring among the Pacific islands and shoals. On the return of spring, say about this time, they were expected to go South again, intending to go as high a Southern latitude as the state of the ice would permit. Returning from this cruise in the autumn, (next spring) they would visit the Columbia river, Oregon territory, and the neighboring coast and islands, after which they would return to the United States by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. They cannot be expected home much sooner than two years from the present date.

Journal of Commerce.

The Methodist Church in the United States during the last two years, has added to its flock about 84,000.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday evening the 29th ultimo, by C. Wilson, esq. Mr. HARRISON TAYLOR to Miss JANE MILLER.

Obituary.

Departed this life on Friday last, the 31st ult., in the 32nd year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA B. ANDERSON, wife of Wm. E. Anderson, Esqr., and daughter of Mr. George W. B. Burgwin. The deceased has left a husband, with five children, and a large number of friends, to mourn her early death. She lived beloved, and died regretted, by all who knew her. The loveliness of her character, as exhibited in all the relations of life, none can truly appreciate but those to whom she was endeared by an intimate acquaintance. As a daughter, she was the pride and joy of the parental bosom; as a wife, she was exemplary and domestic; highly gifted as a companion, social-minded and uniformly cheerful; imparting an abiding fascination to home, and ever practising and dispersing all the sweet charities of life. As a mother, she was faithful and devoted, and taught her children by a bright example and a persuasive precept to love the path of virtue. As a friend, she was confiding, affectionate and sincere; and she won from her brothers and sisters, by the softness of her manner, a constancy of affection and respect, the reward of her high virtue and superior intelligence. As a christian, she manifested in her daily walk the beauty of a sincere and unpretending piety, which gave an additional charm to the native sweetness and amability of her disposition. Her whole religious life warrants her surviving and bereaved friends in cherishing the delightful hope and enjoying the rich consolation that her pure spirit is reposing in the presence of God who gave it. During four weeks, the period of her illness, her sufferings, which were severe and unremitting, she bore with christian fortitude and unexampled meekness; not one word of murmur escaped her lips. She was all thankfulness to the kind friends who watched around her sick couch;—and in nothing was the loveliness of her character more touchingly displayed than in her tender consideration and warm-hearted gratitude and affection for her mother, who ministered to all her wants with untiring assiduity, nor rested night or day, while the first born child of her love was enduring the pain and anguish of a mortal disease. He who offers this hasty tribute of affection to the memory of the deceased, knew her well and knew her long; he deeply sympathises with her sorrowing and afflicted friends; he knows how great their loss; they know how great her gain. Earth with its cares she has resigned, for Heaven and its joys.

Died, on the 30th ult., of a lingering illness, at the residence of Michael Holt, esq., in this county, his consort, Mrs. RACHEL HOLT, in the 62nd year of her age. In the death of this excellent woman, society has sustained a loss which cannot easily be repaired.

Died, in this county, on the 27th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Miss REBECCA CRAIG, daughter of Mr. David W. Craig, in the 19th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. d. h. m.
7 Thursday,	6 49	5 11	
8 Friday,	6 50	5 10	
9 Saturday,	6 50	5 10	
10 Sunday,	6 51	5 9	
11 Monday,	6 52	5 8	
12 Tuesday	6 53	5 7	
13 Wednesday	6 54	5 6	

New 6 2 55 morn
First 14 3 54 morn
Full 20 8 55 after.
Last 27 5 12 after.

To the Public.

JOHN LEWIS and ELISHA MITCHEL executed the following Bonds to Durham & Clemons, on the 29th day of October, 1839, viz:

One for $690 55, due 12 months after date.
One for $690 55, due 18 months after date.
One for $690 55, due 24 months after date.

The foregoing Bonds were given without a fair consideration. The public are therefore cautioned not to trade for said notes, as we do not intend to pay them.

JOHN LEWIS.
E. MITCHELL.

November 6. 95—

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR has just received for sale, a Fresh Supply of the following articles:

Candies,
Soda Crackers,
Butter Crackers,
Ship Bread,
Scotch Herring,
Cocoa Nuts,
Chewing Tobacco,
A variety of Choice Segars.

ALSO.

French Jujube Paste, good for coughs and colds.

The above articles will be found to be of excellent quality.

November 6. 95—

Combined Attraction!

CIRCUS AND GIRAFFE

To be Exhibited at HILLSBOROUGH,

On Wednesday, November 13th.

Hours of Exhibition from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Admittance 50 Cents—Children and Servants Half Price.

THE propriptors of the Giraffe and New York Circus and Arena Company respectfully inform the public that they have entered into arrangements to travel and exhibit together at the same time and place, under a pavillion large enough to hold both exhibitions and accommodate 3,000 spectators.

THE GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARD.

This stupendous, majestic, and beautiful animal is acknowledged to be the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom. It is not only the tallest of all known creatures, but the rarest and most singular character. It has been the greatest desideratum of naturalists in all ages, and but few specimens have been seen for the last thousand years. It was known to the Persians about 2 000 years ago, having been brought as a present to Hystaspes, father of Darius I, several centuries before the Christian era, by Abyssinians, who brought it from the interior of Africa, where alone it has ever been found.

THE CIRCUS.

This exhibition is fitted up in a style which renders it superior to any thing of the kind in the country. Every exertion will be made on the part of the Equestrians as well as the Managers to make it interesting and worthy of patronage.

The scene in the circle will present a variety of new and interesting feats of Horsemanship and other varied scenes of amusements and Equestrian exercises, which will constitute the most delightful and genteel entertainment ever offered in this place.

☞ IN an adjoining pavillion Mr. NELLIS, a young man born without Arms, will go through a most astonishing performance with his Toes. For particulars see bills. *Admittance 25 cents.*

November 6. 95—1w

Strays.

TAKEN up by Jesse James, jun living five or six miles east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 30th day of October, one Sow and five Pigs, and also four other Hogs, about two years old, marked with a crop and three slits on the right ear, and a crop and two slits on the left. The sow is spotted, black and white; two barrows black, one spotted, and one sow blue. All valued at fifteen dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

November 5. 95—

THE CASKET,
AND
Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW VOLUME.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with still further attractions on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged, besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in the country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with

The finest Steel Engravings,

provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, Mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American Writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra,

A correct Plate of the Latest Fashion, highly colored,

and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience; and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the present (November) number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashions before, will be under the charge of Messrs. [illegible] & Co. and the fine pieces of copy right music which they have hitherto furnished are a sufficient guarantee for the future.

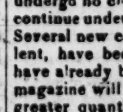
The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establishes beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the reader's money.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.
PHILADELPHIA.

November 5. 95—



For Sale,

The HOUSE & LOT occupied by the subscriber.

J. D'B. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, October 9. 92—3w

Six Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, September term, 1839, I shall sell, to the highest bidder, before the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 25th instant, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date,

SIX NEGROES,

belonging to the heirs of the late William Strayhorn. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

November 5. 95—

Notice

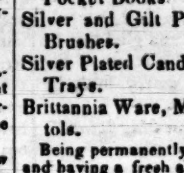
To House Carpenters.

THE repairing of the Hawfields Meeting House, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 23d day of November next, at the meeting house. A description of the work can be known by applying to George A. Mebane, at Mason Hall.

JOSEPH BASON,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
STEPHEN GLASS,
SAMUEL KERR,
GEO. A. MEBANE,
Commissioners.

October 29. 94—

NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy Articles.



Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

☞ ALL persons indebted to me individually, and as Executor of my Father's Estate, and as Trustee of Mrs. Ann L. Davis, are requested to make payment immediately; as the time is at hand for closing the business of said estate, and delay is out of the question.

WILLIAM CAIN.

September 30. 90—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters;

B
John Bain
Yancy Bailey
Harriett M. D. Bilbo

C
John Cloud
Emily de Courcy,
James H. Christie
Wm. G. Charlton
Richard S. Cox
Richard Cole
James R Cole

D
Willis B. Dilliard
Eliza Davis
Matthew Durham,
Reuben Dick

F
Samuel Forsythe,
Thos. J. Fowler

G
Jacob Gates
Wm. Gattis
Green B. Gilbert

H
Merrett Haythcock
Durham Hall
Ezekiel Hailey
E. J. Hooper
Wm. H. Hall
E. W. Humphrey

J
Martin A. Jackson
Henderson Jackson
James S. Irwin
Robt. J. Jeffreys
Miss F. A. Johnston

K
Sary Kane
John Kelly

L
Henry S. Lloyd
James Long
L. B. Lemay

M
John A. McMannon 2
Robt. Mitchel
William Moize
William Morgan

N
James H. Norwood
J. P. Nelms 2
Wm. P Nelson

P
Mary Pierce
Arch'd W Parker
Elizabeth or John Piper

R
John Ray
William Reeves
David Roach
Jett Reynolds
John Reding, jr.
John Reins
Prudence Rice
John Ray (of Joseph)
Mrs. Emily Ray

S
Rose Sterick
Thos. T. Slade 4
Mary P. Spencer
John Scott 2
Wm. Smith (of Butcher)
Bryant Strayhorn

T
William Tomson
Mahaly Thomson
Mr. Tomlinson
Robert Tinnin
Richard Tapp

W
Sam'l Woods, jr.
David Whitaker
Anderson Woods
James Walker
Sidney Whitehead
W. & J. P. Waugh
Charles Warren

Y
David J. Yreesom

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 2, 1839 90—

NEW
FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats.
Drab do. do.
Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans,
Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Whitney and Duffle Blankets,
Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto.
French and English Merinos,
French, English and American Prints,
Muslin de Lain, Circassians,
Black Satin Levantine,
Black and Blue-black Bombazines,
Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhyme, Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Mationa SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars,
Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls,
Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

October 29. 94—

Shoes! Shoes!!
PARKER & NELSON

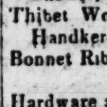
HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

Mt. Pleasant and Danbury
FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham county, North Carolina. The *Mount Pleasant* Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds; also a new and commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate mill seat. The *Danbury* place contains 1000 acres, of which five hundred are under fence, with about one hundred and twenty five acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the state.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Gallaway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

October 1. 90—2m

☞ The Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette and Danville Reporter will publish the above two months, and forward their accounts to D. W. Henderson at Milton, North Carolina, for settlement.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

John Moring vs. Isaiah S. High.

Original Attachment levied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaiah S. High, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 90—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

James Webb vs. C. B. Cole.

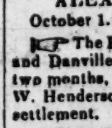
Original Attachment levied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carlton B. Cole, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 90—6w

Strayed or Stolen,



FROM the subscriber, a bright sorrel HORSE, with two white feet, about five feet two inches high. Said horse left me at Cedar grove on the 15th day of September. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received.

YANCY BAILEY.

September 25. 89—

THE LYING SERVANT.

There lived in Swabia a certain lord, pious, just, and wise, to whose lot it fell to have a serving-man, a great rogue, and above all, addicted to the vice of lying. The name of the lord is not in the story, therefore the reader need not trouble himself about it.

The knave was given to boast of his wondrous travels. He had visited countries which are no where to be found in the map, and seen things which mortal eye never beheld. He would lie through the twenty-four hours of the clock—for he dreamed falsehoods in his sleep, to the truth of which he swore when he was awake. His lord was a cunning and a virtuous man, and used to see the lies in the valet's mouth, so that he was often caught—hung as it were, in his own untruths, as in a trap. Nevertheless he persisted still the more in his lies, and when any one said, "How can that be?" he would answer with fierce oaths and protestations, that so it was. He swore, *stone and bone*, and might the ——, and so forth! Yet was the knave useful in the household, quick and handy; therefore he was not disliked of his lord, though verily a great liar.

It chanced, one pleasant day in spring, after the rains had fallen heavily, and swollen much the floods, that the lord and the knave rode out together, and their way passed through a shady and silent forest. Suddenly appeared an old and well-grown fox. "Look!" exclaimed the master of the knave; "look, what a huge beast! never before have I seen a reynard so large!" "Doth this beast surprise thee by its hugeness?" replieth straight the serving-groom, casting his eye slightingly on the animal, as he fled for fear away into the cover of the brakes; "by *stone and bone*, I have been in a kingdom where the foxes are big as are the *bulls* in this!" Whereupon, hearing so vast a lie, the lord answered calmly, but with mockery in his heart, "In that kingdom there must be excellent lining for the cloaks, if furriers can there be found well to dress skins so large!"

And so they rode on—the lord in silence: but soon he began to sigh heavily. Still he seemed to wax more and more sad in spirit, and his sighs grew deeper and more quick. Then inquired the knave of the lord what sudden affliction, or cause of sorrow, had happened. "Alas!" replied the wily master, "I trust in heaven's goodness that neither of us two hath today, by any frowardness of fortune, chanced to say the thing which is not; for, assuredly, he that hath so done must this day perish." The knave, on hearing these doleful words, and perceiving real sorrow to be depicted on his master's countenance, instantly felt as if his ears grew more wide, that not a word or syllable of so strange a discovery might escape his troubled sense. And so, with eager exclamations, he demanded of the lord to ease his suspense, and to explain why so cruel a doom was now about to fall upon companionable liars.

"Hear, then, dear knave," answered the lord, to the earnestness of his servant, "since thou must needs know, hearken! and may no trouble come to thee from what I shall say. To day we ride far, and in our way is a vast and heavy rolling flood, of which the ford is narrow, and the pool is deep; to it hath heaven given the power of sweeping down into its dark holes all dealers in falsehood, who may rashly venture to put themselves within its truth-loving current! But to him who hath told no lie, there is no fear of this river. Spur we our horses, knave, for to-day our journey mus bet long."

Then the knave thought, long, indeed, must the journey be for some who are here; and as he spurred, he sighed heavier and deeper than his master had done before him, who now went gaily on; nor ceased he to cry, "Spur we our horses, knave, for to-day our journey must be long."

Then came they to a brook. Its waters were small, and its channel such as a boy might leap across. Yet, nevertheless, the groom began to tremble, and falteringly asked, "Is this now the river where harmless liars most perish?" "This, ah no!" replied the lord: "this is but a brook, no liar need tremble here.' Yet was the knave not wholly assured. and stammering, he said, "My gracious lord, thy servant now bethinks him that he to-day hath made a fox too huge; that of which he spake was verily not so large as an ox, but, *stone and bone*, as big as a good-sized *roe*."

The lord replied, with wonder in his tone, "What of this fox concerneth me! If large or small, I care not. Spur we our horses, for to-day our journey must be long."

Long, indeed, still thought the serving-groom, and in sadness he crossed the brook. Then they came to a stream running quickly through a green meadow, the stones showing themselves in many places above its frothy water. The varlet started, and cried aloud, "Another river! surely of rivers there is to-day no end: was it of this thou talkedest heretofore?" "No," replied the lord, "not of this." And more he said not; yet marked he with inward gladness his servant's fear. "Because, in good truth," rejoined the knave, "It is on my conscience to give thee note, that the fox of which I spake was not bigger than a *calf*?" "Large or small, let me not be troubled with thy fox: the beast concerneth not me at all."

As they quitted the wood, they perceived a river in the way, which gave sign of having been swollen by the rains, and on it was a boat. "This, then, is the doom of liars," said the knave, and he looked earnestly towards the passage-craft. "Be informed, my good lord, that reynard was not larger than a fat *wedder sheep!*" The lord seemed angry, and answered, "This is not yet the grave of falsehood: why torment me with this fox? Rather spur our horses, for we have far to go." "*Stone and bone*," said the knave to him-self, "the end of my journey approacheth!"

Now the day declined, and the shadows of the travellers lengthened on the ground; but darker than the twilight was the sadness on the face of the knave. And as the wind rustled the trees, he ever and anon turned pale, and inquire of his master if the noise were of a torrent or stream of water. Still, as the evening fell, his eyes strove to discover the course of a winding river. But nothing of the sort could he discern; so that his spirits began to revive, and he was fain to join in discourse with the lord. But the lord held his peace, and looked as one who expects an evil thing.

Suddenly the way became steep, and they descended into a low and woody valley in which was a broad and black river, creeping fearfully along, like the dark stream of Lethe, without bridge or boat to be seen near. "Alas! alas!" cried the knave, and the anguish oozed from the pores of his pale face. "Ah! miserable me! this then is the river in which liars must perish!" "Even so," said the lord; "this is the stream of which I spake; but the ford is sound and good for true men. Spur we our horses, knave, for night approacheth and we have yet far to go."

"My life is dear to me," said the trembling servingman; "and thou knowest that were it lost my *wife* would be disconsolate. In sincerity, then, I declare that the fox which I saw in the distant country was not larger *than he who fled from us in the wood this morning!*"

Then laughed the lord aloud, and said, "Ho, knave! wert thou afraid of thy life? and will nothing cure thy lying? Is not falsehood, which kills the soul, worse than death, which has mastery only over the body? This river is no more than any other, nor hath it a power such as I feigned. The ford is safe, and the waters gentle as those we have already passed; but who shall pass thee over the shame of this day? in it thou must needs sink, unless penitence come to help thee over, and cause thee to look back on the gulf of thy lies, as on a danger from which thou hast been delivered by heaven's grace." And as he railed against his servant, the lord rode into the water, and both in safety reached the opposite shore. Then vowed the knave, by *stone and bone*, that from that time forward he would duly measure his words, and glad was he so to escape. Such is the story of the lying servant and the merry lord, by which let the reader profit.

London Magazine.

From the (Frankfort) Commonwealth.

CHILDREN.

It is the remark of Mr. Birchell, in the Vicar of Wakefield, that he was fond of children because he looked upon them as so many harmless little men. This was spoken of one of the rural districts of Great Britain, where primeval simplicity was fashionable, and the remark may hold good in some of the remote districts of our own state. But the benevolent man who surveys the groups of children in our towns, will not be apt to say of them, "that they are *harmless* little men." Indeed, when one hears the huge oaths that are forced through the mouths of our urchins with extraordinary grandiloquence—sees them toss off strong liquor without a grimace—observes their little heads dimly glistening through the smoke of their segars, and then glances at their costume, coats and pantaloons of the most approved mode, India rubber suspenders, black silk stocks, fur hats, and high-heeled boots—he will think that there are no *boys* in this country. And then, too, if he will but notice how these specimens of humanity buckle up to the girls, bow and chatter, fire and fall back, talk of love till the divine impression smells like bread and butter, take their fair counterparts by the extreme tips of their digits, and look up into their faces with a smirk compared to which vacancy is expression—he will involuntarily exclaim, "what sort of gentry will these be at forty-five!"

Children should be characterised by gentleness, modesty, and ignorance of vice; reverence for age; submission to counsel; a sense of dependence and docility for instruction—these are the natural graces of juvenile years, and there is something materially wrong in the constitution of society where they are not discernable. The cry every where is about the badness of children. None will dispute the justice of the complaint, although all do not ask for the cause of it. Whoever searches for it, has but one step to go, and that is to look through the child up to the parent.

A wholesome family discipline is not often now to be met with. Modern inventions have brought into discredit the precepts of Solomon, and, with his precepts, the race of wise men is passing off.

What passes in the interior of the family circle is, of course, unknown, save to the inmates; but the inference is fair, that there is turbulance, disobedience, and heart aches; for, where children become objects of trouble out of doors, they must be something approaching to curses within. Train up a child in the way he should go, is a maxim in the mouths of all, but how few there are who act up to its spirit. When you see parents who keep their children at home at night, who never suffer them to enter taverns or tippling houses; who make it a part of their personal care to see that they study the lessons set them by their preceptors; who punish them for swearing; who require them to observe the Sabbath day, by attending to its peculiar duties; who discountenance in them all proneness to extravagance in dress, and make them, as it is homely but forcibly expressed, "know and keep their places;" if their children live to manhood, they will most assuredly command the confidence and esteem of society. A contrary course either ends in the premature grave, or entails upon the country a set for which a new and comprehensive name has been made—a name synonymous with every species of depravity, viz. *Loafers*.

He who would, from authentic sources, compile a work which gives a faithful history of the early *family* education of Washington, and Madison, and Franklin, and all the eminent founders of our republic, would confer a lasting good upon the rising generation. For, so surely as the relaxation in discipline, now so mournfully rife all over our land, continues, so surely will the country retrograde; and there will be a people effeminate in body, rude in manners, corrupt in principle, the fit subjects for an iron despotism. Let the citizen, too, while he commences his reformation at home, look well to what characters preside in the school room. He should see to it that the guides of youth should appreciate all that constitutes true dignity in man. An able and virtuous teacher, firmly sustained in his authority by the parental government, is a blessing beyond all price—but when a child goes from the negligent parent to the careless instructor, nothing short of a miracle can save it from ruin.

QUARRELS.—One of the most easy, the most common, most perfectly foolish things in the world, is to quarrel; no matter with whom, man, woman or child; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it; and yet strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians, lawyers, doctors and princes quarrel, the Church quarrels, and the State quarrels; nations and tribes, and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions. If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the crack of the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one; it degrades him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better; the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that no body will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

Kill or Cure.—A doctor was employed by a poor man to attend his wife, who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint that he had fears of not being paid. "I have five pounds," said the man to the doctor, "and if you *kill or cure*, you shall have them." The woman died in the doctor's hand; and after a reasonable time he called for his five pounds. The man asked the doctor "if he *killed* his wife?" "No." "Did you *cure* her?" "No." "Then," said the poor man, "you have no legal demand."

Losing good morals by an earthquake.—An American ship lay in Tacalhuana at the time the several earthquakes were experienced there. Shortly afterwards, while in an other port, the Captain thought it necessary to punish a man, but allowed that if the offender could advance any reason for his immoral conduct, he should be pardoned. "Why, sir," said Jack, "you know as how I think that ar' earthquake shook my moral principles out o' me.' Such able reasoning had the desired effect, and Jack was forgiven.

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its economy and trifling cost, to any other kind we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 92—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHŒNIX BITTER.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rhematism, asthma, nervous and billious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a su table dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 2. 86—

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.

THE amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is incalculable, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body invariably affect the mind. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in almost all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, for Mr. Moffat to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested testimony of his fellow citizens who have been induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely be offered to any one who may feel disposed to call at his Office, 367 Broadway. He has there on file several thousand letters, voluntarily proffered by his patients, the receipt and perusal of which has given him more pleasure than all the wealth of the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians; he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

The LIFE MEDICINES can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because by their prompt and proper action upon the secretions of the system, and their assimilation with and purification of the blood, they clear the system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters must be directed post-paid.

☞ The above Medicines may be procured at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 1. 81—

Flax-Seed and Oil.

THE subscriber gives ninety cents per bushel for Flax-Seed, delivered at his Mills, six miles east of Hillsborough, where he generally keeps a supply of Oil for sale.

He also expects shortly to put up a first rate COTTON GIN, for the accommodation of his friends and customers.

ALLEN BROWN.

September 11. 87—

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

☞ Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

☞ The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Charles Wilson, &c. v. Eli Woods, &c.

Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William R. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William R. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be heard ex parte, and taken pro confesso as regards them.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 87—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Hastings Poe vs. Elijah Graves.

Original attachment, levied on a tract of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Graves, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 86—6w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line, in

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to *measure* words of promise, or to cut out ideas to please the fancy—but the plain *thread* of his advertisement presents the *habiliments* of truth, which will be *fitted* up to the letter.

☞ His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 71tf

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,
Nuts of various kinds,
Preserved Sweetmeats,
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,
Oranges and Lemons,
Cocoa Nuts,
Segars of various kinds,
Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

June 5. 73—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative,

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Harlshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 31—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Paddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February '5. 60—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent, will be made to advertisers by the year.